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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 59 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Managar.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point,)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured is not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serembam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES INDO-CHINA, SIAM, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-6 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,30,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.

BANKERS.

109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

Two more Bombay patients examined and declared by eminent Doctors to be cured.

Poona Patient cured in one month.

Full particulars of above cures will be published.

5 DAYS RETURN VISIT
March 9 to 14.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

Orient Hotel.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

Friday noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 8 to 1 p.m.
Monday, 8 to 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

HOTELS

KYANI & Co.

DHOBI TALAO, BOMBAY.

BAKERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

OUR SPECIALITY

MACROON (ALMOND), BISCUITS, DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.

Opposite Empire Cinematograph.

ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.

HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.

SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.

(BOARDING AND LODGING)

Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION.

Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.

Send for Literature.

P. S. Ganla, M.D. America.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.

Address: ARYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No. 8

BOMBAY WASHING Co

Military Square, Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

PIONEER CLEANERS

32 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment, Hats, Gloves, etc.

Dry Cleaning without aid of water, if within 24 hours Extra Charges.

Old white flannels and white silks do not improve in Dry Cleaning by anyone. But we can renovate the same by chemical wet cleaning.

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(The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.)

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PEARL WHITE

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"THE FATAL RING"

The First Super Serial of 1918.

Tremendous Thrills and Superlative Acting

AN ALL STAR CAST.

Pathes Animated History of the Great War.

PATHE GAZETTE

AND LONESOME LUKE.

TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 5 P.M.
SPECIAL MATINEE EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.

PRICES :—

BALCONY	RESERVED	1ST CLASS	2ND CLASS	3RD CLASS
Re. 1-8.	Re. 1.	Ans. 8.	Ans. 6.	Ans. 3.

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.

(The Cosiest Corner at Lamington Road, North.)

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT.

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in

THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT MYSTERY AND ROMANCE SERIAL

"THE GREAT SECRET"

CHAPTERS 7th, 8th & 9th NOW SHOWING.

SEE
Fancis Bushman disguised as a venerable Chinaman.

SEE
Beverly Bayne dressed as a pretty Chinese girl.

SEE
The tremendous fight in the opium den.

SEE
A hundred other scenes of equal excitement.

EVERY INCH A THRILL!

Necessity for real atmosphere demands the employment of a number of real Chinese men and women in several of these scenes.

A SERIAL THAT IS A SCREEN NOVEL DE LUXE.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15. **ELDORADO** Usual Half Rates.

EXTRA SHOW ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30.
Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.
EXTRA PRIZE SHOW ON MONDAY AT 5 P. M.
On account of public holiday.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE CONVERSAZIONE (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 12th March, 1918, at 9-30 p.m., under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, His Majesty's Assay Office, H. M.'s Mint, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, the 6th March, 1918, at the Town Hall. 2423

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Fresh Supply of all Sizes

Just Received

S. MAHADEO & SON,

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

MOST REJOICING NEWS TO CIRCUS LOVERS.

The most sensational and by far the most attractive Serial

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NEW

ALHAMBRA CINEMA

"PEG O' THE RING"

42,000 Ft. Long

A nice opportunity to witness the most stupendous athletic feats of the most beautiful girl.

Also see the most powerful plot.

1st INSTALMENT

From Saturday 9-3-18

8 Parts, **12,000** Ft.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE FROM 3-45 to 5-45 & EVERY NIGHT 6 to 8; 8-15 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12-30 (S. T.)

TWO HOURS' SHOW.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone No. **2417**

STARTING TO-NIGHT

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

Episode 9th—Shadow.

Episode 10th—The Flaming Meter

OF

THE UNIVERSAL WONDER SERIAL

THE GRAY GHOST

featuring

EDDIE POLO

Prucella Dean, Harry Carter and Emory Johnson

SEE

The mysterious movements of the Gray Ghost
The Terrific explosion in the House of Mystery
The miraculous escape of the train
at your favourite Cinema

THE MAJESTIC

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

Three shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Special Prize Matinees on Saturdays & Sundays at 3-30 S.T.
A Special Prize Matinee on Monday the 11th instant at 5-15

Rates of Admission from Rs. 2 to annas 2.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Read the stories in the "Times of India."

This Week Seventh and Eighth Episodes.

"THE MESSAGE ON THE MIRROR" AND "A RELENTLESS FATE"

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A Fresh Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co

Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.

LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST MUSIC CONFERENCE OF THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

PRESIDENT...Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

PLACE.....Grand Pavilion specially erected in the Shri Ram Chowk of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

THE SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.
Saturday, the 9th March, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Sunday, the 10th March, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
Monday, the 11th March, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Opening Ceremony of the Second Exhibition of Musical Instruments will be performed by Mrs. Kahamabai Rao on Sunday, the 10th March, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.)

Three Music Concerts will take place in connection with the Music Conference, on the following days in the Grand Pavilion specially erected.

1st—Saturday, the 9th March, at 10 p.m. (S.T.).

2nd—Sunday, the 10th March, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

3rd—Monday, the 11th March, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

In these concerts Badashahi Musicians Rehimatkhan, Prof. Bhaskarbava Bakhle, Prof. Pandit Balkrishnabova Chandavarkar, Ramkrishnabuva Vaze, Prof. Abdul Ajij, Prof. Elayat Husain, Pandit Vishnoo Digambar Paluskar, Prof. Kashalkar of Allahabad, Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan of Lahore, Mr. Rangaswami of Madras, Prof. S. D. Pathak, and several other experts in Vocal and Instrumental Music are going to take part.

The admission to the Conference, the Exhibition and Concerts for all the three days is by tickets which can be had in the Office for Rs. 20, 10, 6 and 2. Tickets for one day only Rs. 10, 5, 3 and 1.

The plan and programme of the Conference, the Exhibition and the Concerts can be had in the Office of the Vidyalaya. Please note that Life Members and students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be admitted on payment of Rs. 5 for the season.

K. B. DATAR,
Joint Secretary
of the First Music Conference, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

For the first time in the East

Jerome K. Jerome's New Farce

"COOK"

To-morrow Sunday

Half Price Matinee at 5 p. m.

"ROMANCE"

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**

To-night at 6-30 p.m.

The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE.

GRAND LOTTERY

In aid of the

QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

To be drawn on the 1st April, 1918

30,000 Tickets—Re. one each.

390 Cash Prizes.

1st Prize	Rs. 4,000—	6 to 15—10 Prizes	Rs 100 each.
2nd ,,	,, 2,000—	16 to 40—25 Prizes,	Rs. 50 each.
3rd ,,	,, 1,000—	41 to 90—50 Prizes,	Rs. 25 each.
4th ,,	,, 500—	91 to 140—50 Prizes,	Rs. 10 each.
5th ,,	,, 250—	141 to 390—250 Prizes,	Rs. 5 each.

For tickets apply to the Honorary Secretary, "Children's Fete, Grand Lottery Premabhai Hall," Ahmedabad. **Tickets** will be sent on receipt of remittances which should be forwarded by Money Order.

(Sd.) M. L. BROOMFIELD
Vice-President for Ahmedabad.

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Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

LOST.

AN ENVELOPE, containing certificates is LOST, last Saturday, in a Tram Car, finder will be handsomely rewarded. Please send it to the MANAGER, Railway, Hotel. 2944

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TENDULKAR AGENCY CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Kelewadi, Bombay, No. 4—Supplies English and Marathi Novels. Periodicals, Magazines and School and College Books on demand even at home. Circulating rates for English and Marathi Novels are the same *viz.*, Re. 1-8 per month. Fixed security Re. 1 in addition. 2955

WE are the largest importers of MOTOR ACCESSORIES of all kinds, including Harvey Frost Specialities and Starrett's Tools, etc., etc. We always hold first quality goods and sell at comparatively moderate prices.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Bombay,
Workshop and Garage, Hughes Road.
Telephone No. 3893.
Office and Showrooms,
New Queen's Road.
Telephone No. 2475,
Telegrams "AUTOWORKS."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE WESTERN DAIRY COY.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box No. 388, Bombay 1800

FRESH BUTTER—Supplied to Bakeries and Hotels at moderate rates by Padweker Bros., Topiwala's Laxmi Chawl, Grant Road. 2514

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Smart STENO-TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK Apply RUTTONJEE JEEVANDASS, 7, Green Street, Bombay. 3007

WANTED—A BILL COLLECTOR, strong in English. Apply personally with testimonials to SINGER SEWING Co., Phydhoni. 2896

WANTED—ENERGETIC TYPIST and CLERK. Apply personally to the LONDON, EASTERN and AMERICAN TRADING Co., Hummum Street, Bombay. 2935.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY a TYPIST, one knowing Gujarati and Short-hand preferred. Apply sharp stating qualifications and lowest terms to Box No. 929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3008

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. One with Electrical knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2865

WANTED.—A SECRETARY on Rs. 60 and a CASHIER with neat handwriting and good at figures on Rs. 40 for a local Limited Firm. Cash security required Rs. 2.000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2446

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Mercantile firm a SHORT-HAND TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 35 with Rs. 3. yearly promotion on approved service. Apply stating age, nationality and past experience to Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2984

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for Government Office in Deolali FULLY QUALIFIED SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references stating respective speeds to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Deolali. 2975

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Macalla (Arabia) an L. M. & S., or M. B. B.S., as a MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem to start with. Indian preferred. Apply to Messrs. A. & J. LALLJEE, 9, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2939

WANTED for The Shire Highlands Railway Co., Ltd., Limbe, British Central Africa. 1 SUPERINTENDING FITTER to take charge of Loco Sheds at outstations. 1 FITTER for a Rubber Factory. 1 BOILER MAKER. Parsees preferred. All must be experienced men. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary expected to Box. No. 913 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Smart SHORT-HAND TYPIST immediately. Apply personally to Y. G. PANDIT, Whiteaway Building, Fort. 2980

WANTED A CLERK knowing accounts with neat handwriting for a bicycle shop at Poona. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2981

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS for Solicitors' firm. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3024

WANTED—Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK, in an old Attorney's office. Apply Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3019

WANTED—Smart SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, strong in English. Salary upto Rs. 50 with good prospects. Apply to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2983

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY TEACHER to coach up a young lady, daily for couple of hours. State age and terms. Apply Box No. 926. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2986

WANTED—A smart experienced CORRESPONDENT CLERK, with knowledge of typewriting. Parsi preferred. Apply to Box No. 930, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED—COMPETENT MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for working Nasmyth's Cotton Presses in Mesopotamia. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3012

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully qualified Compounder for the Panchgani Dispensary. Salary Rs 30 per mensem with free quarters and grain compensation. Copies of testimonials to be forwarded to MEDICAL OFFICER Panchgani Dispensary. 3006

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2982

A well-known MOTOR MECHANIC having served in Rangoon, Japan, America, with world-wide experience can repair car of any make, possessing first class testimonials, desires a JOB in State. Please address. AMIRUDIN, New Royal Co., Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. 2937

AN EDUCATED YOUTH with highest social connections, knowing law, now working with a share broker, wants to join a reliable firm of share-brokers. Best credentials and business guaranties could be offered and can canvass work to a great extent. Apply Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2988

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM with board by European Lady in Good locality in Poona or Bombay. Kindly state terms to Box No. 917 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

WANTED—A SHOWY thorough-bred STALLION 15 hands, not more than years, either Arab, English, Kathiawar, Hungarian, or a Waler, colour white or grey. Apply Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED TO BUY—A BUNGALOW on Hughes Nepean Sea Road, or Cumballa Hill. Write to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2985

CANVASSERS, AGENTS, PURCHASERS for Dr. COOPER'S CHIRETTA TABLETS; best for fevers and ratol drives rats. Chemical Stores 2, Frere Road. 3010

WANTED—In FORT, a small FLAT with two or three rooms, kitchen and bath, electric lighting essential. Respectable Hindu or Parsi neighbourhood preferred. Apply to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3015

WANTED—One Cummin's COTTON BALING PRESS. It must be in working condition and able to press Bales of 400 lbs or 450 lbs. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2911

A gentleman of good repute and standing desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3017

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED—Large quantity empty 28 lbs. PAINT DRUMS, new or old. Particulars and prices to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2900

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to purchase Dealwood empty cases of various sizes. Cheap price and quick delivery guaranteed. For further particulars apply to S. B. PAI, 34, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2352

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS to collect shares of a Limited Company. Liberal terms to really energetic and influential Canvassers. Apply to Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

FOR SALE

ONE LOTENTATION MAGNATO and DRY BATTERY. Apply to Box No. 918 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2954

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—GABORIAN and Du BOISGOBEY Sensational Novels, 58 volumes. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2924

FOR SALE—One four-seater, single cylinder, DE DION CAR, fitted with Bosch Magneto, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 800. Apply, N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner Grant Road. 2938

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft., Pressure 60lb., by Marshall 1909, slightly used. Apply for particulars to:—SHAMALDAS HARGIVANDAS, Amraoti. 2978

FOR SALE—Five Storyed CHAWL in 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, near Two Tanks. Good investment. For particulars apply to RAMRAO D. RANE, 17 Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. 2977

TYPEWRITERS—Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 latest, just unpacked, selling sharp, Rs. 150 each. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2979

FOR SALE—IRON CHIMNIES, for Gin and Press Factory diameter 2ft., 2¼ft., 2½., 2¾., 3ft. and 3¼. Apply TYEBALI TAJBHOY GUNIJI at Darukhana. Mazagon Bombay. 2987

FOR SALE—HUPMOBILE CAR, latest model, wire wheels, as good as new, used carefully for a few months only. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2989

FOR SALE—A valuable piece of open land at DeLisle Road, Parel, opposite Hope Mills, Ltd. For particulars, apply to Messrs. D. SOAN & COMPANY, behind Hongkong Bank, No. 7-13, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. 3013

MOTOR CYCLES FOR SALE—HENDERSON four Cylinder 10 H.P., Price. Rs. 2,000; SCOTT twin cylinder, 6 H.P. Price Rs. 1,100; CALTHORPE, 2¾ H.P. Price Rs. 750. Apply L. D. BATLIBOI, Dady Terrace, Gowalia Tank, Road. 3018

MOTOR CARS—Two seaters, English and American and 5 seater English all tip top. Also five seater English body; nickel plated glass screen, brand new set of domed mudguards, etc Buyers need personally apply ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Petit Building, opp. Bombay Bank. 3009

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos. Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

FOR SALE—A splendid TURNOUT, consisting one chestnut-coloured MARE about seven years old, height 15 hands (panchkalyan) and one BROUGHAM by Sampson & Co., of Madras, owner selling because he bought a car. Price moderate. Apply atonce to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3023

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, Fine,	100
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size,	145
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours, good as new,	150
Adler, Portable, Visible, L. Case,	150
Oliver No. 5, Fine,	170
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, almost new,	175
Underwood No. 5, Latest, 2 Colours,	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, 2 Colours.	200
Oliver No. 5, not much used,	225
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt,	....
Oliver No. 6, Policy size, 96 Characters,	240
Gujerati Remington No. 9, almost new,	200
National Portable, New, with Case,	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, combined with Steam Engine, and switch board, starter complete. 105 Volts, 250 Amps. 300 Revolutions. Apply DAWOODHOY N. CHUNIA 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 2816

FOR SALE—A Ruston Proctor's CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., Self-starting. Can be seen working in Bombay. Particulars from the PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2899

BOLD TYPE—KEY OF INDUSTRY—Neat get up. To earn money and the business of your own have a copy of HUNNAR'S KEY, Re. 1-0-0. M. BHIM NATHWALA & COY., 791, Sankdishery, Ahmedabad. 2524

FOR SALE—Angles, Tees, Flats, Rounds Squares. Beams, Channels, Plates, Electrical, Sanitary, Engineering and General Hardware Goods. Enquiries invited. PROUDFOOT BROS. & CO. MADRAS. 2035

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR, Overland, old type body, 5-seater, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor with Stepney Engine, completely overhauled and in best working condition. Also one "Indian" motor cycle, 6-7 Horse Power with coach built side car in perfect working order. For full particulars and price apply Box No. 912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2925

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 8 2 color	125
Empire No. 1 Portable Fine	125
Oliver No. 3 Foolscap	115
Oliver No. 3 Brief Size	135
Oliver No. 6, 96 Characters, Fiscap.	240
Barlock with Back S. & Tab.	85
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest	165
National Portable New	180
Densmore No. 7 with B. S.	90

Rebuilt Typewriters stocked, Accessories supplied, Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—"LEAS" at Altamount Road. For further particulars apply on the premises or to Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2953

PANCHGANI TO LET—Large tiled furnished BUNGALOW, excellent situation. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2849

DEOLALI.—ROSEDALE at Nasick Road, to let, fully furnished. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. Cama, 24, Esplanade Road. 1337

LONAVLA HOTEL—Furnished Rooms To Let for season, few rooms left. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2990

TO BE LET—"GULESTAN," on the Murzban and Napier Road, Fort, pleasantly situated and very convenient for Commercial Offices. Apply P. D. PATEL, Ismail Building, 331, Hornby Road, Fort. 3012

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the public that all BANKING TRANSACTIONS carried on by "Messrs. A. Vilcassim & Bro." up till now will, in future, be carried on in the name of "Messrs. VILCASSIM BROS." Cheques signed in the name of "A. Vilcassim & Bro." are valid up till the end of 31st March, 1918.

Hundies, Documents, etc., signed in the name of "A Vilcassim & Bro." are valid till 31st December, 1918.

Absolutely there are no changes in the partnership of the firm.

2928 VILCASSIM BROS.

THE GOKULDASS BALLABHDASS COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

JUBBULPORE.

(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the date fixed for the sale of the Gokuldass Ballabhdass Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Jubbulpore, in voluntary liquidation has been extended from the 4th March to the last week in March at which time all offers that have been received will be considered and the sale finally concluded.—OFFICE ASSISTANT TO THE LIQUIDATORS, G. B. Mills, Jubbulpore. 2884

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. M. N. GOBHAI & Co., will be REMOVED from 144, Bazargate Street, Fort, to ABDUL REHMAN STREET, ALLAHI BAG ESTATE, above Bank of Bombay, 2nd floor as from the 10th instant. 2988

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918. 2883

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the Undersigned it is necessary for the safety of public traffic that due check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Holi Festival, the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer on certain specified conditions for making holes in such public streets as have not been traversed by Tramways or treated with tar or similar materials for any period not exceeding six days, i.e., the full moon day and the following five days.

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th March, 1918.
3004

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1918, at 10-45 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,

The Century Spinning and Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th February, 1918. 2950

NEW INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., of Ahmedabad, is established with view to utilize Wastes and Scraps of all metals available and manufacturing therefrom saleable and useful articles such as Pipes, Sheets, Bars, Wires, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, &c., &c., under supervision of the following leading Directors:—

Arthur W. Wise, Esquire, J.P., Merchant, Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Esquire, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay, and &c.

Company's Registered Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 is divided into Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each and Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each. A holder of 8 Ordinary Shares is entitled to subscribe One Deferred Share.

Apply sharp for Shares to The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, or (Branch) 80, Esplanade Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. 1889

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING COTTON GINNING FACTORIES of the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., are available for sale or for lease for the year ending 30-6-1919. Offers should reach the undersigned as early as possible.

Tandoadam (Sindh) factory.—Containing 40 single Roller gins by Platt Brothers complete with Engine, Boiler, Chimney and Buildings,

Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

Nagibabad (U. P.—Containing 40 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers with Engine Boiler, Chimney, Dynamo, etc., 40 Oil Kohloos with their all parts and gearing W. I. Tanks for oil kakes and one Colaba baling press, one stone mill for flour 3in. diameter, complete with buildings and factory in excellent condition.

Nawabshah (Sind).—Containing 37 single Roller Gins by Platt Brothers Engine, Boiler, Chimney, etc., Buildings complete. Land freehold factory in excellent condition.

For further particulars please apply:

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.,
Lahore.

2882

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the occupancy right of "KADODIA BET," Jhagndia Taluka of this State, admeasuring about acres 451—15 gunthas, paying an annual assessment of Rs. 3,267-8-0, is to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1918, at 9 a.m., at the Huzur Office, Nandod. Intending purchasers are, therefore, requested to be present at Nandod, on that date. The terms of sale, etc., will be read out to them at the time of the auction.

These Bhatta lands are very rich and grow tobacco and other valuable crops and are annually leased at a high rental.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Huzur Office,
Nandod, 12th February, 1918. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHELL PETROL.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that stocks in Bombay are now very low and are being replenished by consignments sent by rail from Calcutta and Madras, pending receipt of large supplies from overseas by steamer. By rail we can only send daily enough for one day's supply on the present reduced scale which is about fifty per cent. or normal, and as wagons despatched daily from the East Coast may not arrive on successive days in Bombay, there may occasionally be days when we shall be out of stock entirely. Both Dealers and the Public are therefore requested to understand that this will be the explanation, if on any particular day they cannot obtain a supply of "Shell."

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., (INDIA) Ltd.,
Bombay.
2993

NOTICE.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY being desirous of encouraging Sanitary housing accommodation for the benefit of the working classes in Bombay, hereby invites competitive designs for types of cottages suitable for occupation by the working classes. A prize of Rs. 1,000 is offered for the best design approved by a board of examiners appointed by Government. These designs must be received by the 31st March next. Particulars as to the conditions of the competition can be obtained by letter only from the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Poona.

P. R. CADELL,
Controller of Prices
2998

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th day of February, 1918, on and after Thursday the 7th Day of March, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, from 12 Noon to 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
(Sd) M. NISSIM,
Manager.
Bombay, 8th March, 1918. 3000

NOTICE.

ONE LIGHT RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE.

GENERALLY USED for 6 or 7 months during last Durbar, 1911. It is of 2ft. gauge with cylinders outside. Complete and in working order.

Price and further particulars on application to

P. BENI PERSHAD & CO.,
Govt. and District Court Auctioneers.
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.
2997

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1918, for

I The Supply of Stationery during the year 1918-1919.
II The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1918-1919.
III Watering certain Footpaths, Roads etc., during 1918-1919.
IV Annual Repairs to Trust properties and Petty repairs generally, and
V Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1918-1919.

Forms of Tender may, on payment of Rs. 4 each for Items I and II, be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other samples will be substituted instead.

Forms of Tender may, on payments of Re. 1 for Item No. III, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Forms of Tender, Specification etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for Items IV and V, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for Items I and II, Rs. 50 for Item No. III, Rs. 500 for Item No. IV and Rs. 1,000 for Item No. V, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or Public Securities of equivalent market values and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) N. D. KATRAK,
L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Offg. Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th March 1918.
2999

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made up to 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th March to 23rd March 1918 both days inclusive.
3002

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. SHANTILAL MOHANLAL, our salesman, has been dismissed from this firm; and any body doing any transaction with him will do so at his own risk.

MUDRAJ KUSONDAS,
Proprietor,
2992

NOTICE.

No. 1740.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Labour for handling Government coal in Bombay will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m., (Standard Time), on 14th March, 1918, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the Owner interest being first made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

3. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained from the Chief Accountant of this Dockyard on payment of annas eight per copy.

5. Cover is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Labour for handling Government Coal."

B. H. JONES.
Offg Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1918.
2994

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LET all know that AMBALAL GOCULDAS DALAL, who was in the employ of our clients Messrs. HIRALAL GOCULDAS and Co., has CEASED to be in their employ from 10th February, 1918, and that none should deal with him on behalf of our said clients.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.
3003

INTENDED LEASE OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suits No. 678 of 1917 and No. 688 of 1917 for the Lease of the Mills and premises known as Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Bombay, for the purpose of working of the Mills. Every person desiring to take the Lease of the said premises, is required to fill in and sign with his name and address the form of Tender attached to the Particulars and Conditions of Lease, copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rupees 2 from the Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit will be returned, if the Tender is not accepted), as provided by the Conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver, on or before the 15th day of March, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Receiver's Attorneys.
2776

NOTICE.

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

IT has been brought to the notice of our client Mr. J. Benjamin, the sole Proprietor of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, who has been engaged for many years past in designing and making furniture of a very high class, which has acquired a reputation all over India as Benjamin's furniture and as a first class furniture commanding a high price, that certain auctioneers in Bombay have been advertising for sale by public auction furniture, which is described as very valuable teak and blackwood furniture by Benjamin and others, when no single article of the furniture to be offered for sale has in fact been designed or made by Mr. Benjamin or at his establishment. A recent instance is the advertisement in the "Times of India" of the 28th. February last, over the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., under the heading "Bona-fide Sale", wherein it is stated that Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday next, the 10th. instant at Mahim, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin and others, the property of the Seafort Club. Mr. Benjamin has satisfied himself by a personal inspection that no single article of the furniture to be offered for sale on Sunday the 10th. instant at Mahim has been designed by him or made at his establishment. An enquiry of the President of the Seafort Club elicited the fact that none of the furniture of the Seafort Club was made at Mr. Benjamin's establishment, or to his designs and that no instructions were given by the Club or any of its officers to the Auctioneers to state that the furniture of the Club to be offered for sale by Public Auction was by Benjamin or anybody else. A representation to Messrs. Bennett and Co. on the subject led to the insertion by them in the next advertisement of the sale of a notice that the statement that the furniture was by Benjamin was incorrect, as no article of furniture by Benjamin was included in the Sale

Auctioneers are hereby warned against using in their sale advertisements the name "Benjamin" to describe furniture which has been neither designed nor made by Mr. Benjamin or at his establishment, and intending purchasers of second hand furniture should satisfy themselves before purchase that the articles of furniture which they propose to purchase were in fact made by the party by whom they are stated to have been made.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Mr. J. Benjamin, Sole Proprietor of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment.
2958

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our client Mr DHARAMSEY MEGHJI, Notice is hereby given that our client has ceased to be a partner in (1) the firm of Dharamsey Meghji, wherein Mr. Morarji Jairam, Mr. Bhimji Meghji and our client were partners, (2) the firm of Dharamsey Meghji, wherein Mr. Bhimjee Meghjee and our client were partners and (3) the firm of Dharamsey Meghjee, wherein Mr. Tricumji Jeewandas, Mr. Bhimji Meghji and our client were partners, and all which firms carried on business in cotton piece goods at Mangaldas Road, near Princess Street. Our client ceased to be a partner in the aforesaid firms Nos. 1 and 2 from the 15th day of November, 1917, and from the aforesaid firm No. 3 from the 1st day of March, 1918. Our client will not therefore be responsible for any debts or liabilities of the said firms incurred after the aforesaid dates.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Dharamsey Meghji.
2996

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUTTONJI JIVANJI PAYMASTER, the Administrator of the estate of his late wife Bai SHIRINBAI, has contracted as such administrator to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or four storied dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Road, nearly opposite to Hormasji Wadia's Fire Temple, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Jeewanji Hormasji Guzdar but now of Hormasji Limjibhai Gorakhpurwala, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Rustomji Kolabhat but now of Bai Kooverbai, widow of Edalji Sorabji Patel, on or towards the East by the Improvement Trust Road and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Breach Candy Road and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4 and 396, New No. 18, Old Survey No. 3-3-1215 and New Survey No. 60 and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 1982 and 1983, Street No. 117 and (1), Girgaum Road.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2995

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Manmohandas Damodar, and Bai Ramkorebai, wife of Jethabhai Madhavji, and Bai Kessarbai, daughter of Munmohandas Damodar and wife of Jugannath Lukhmidas (the present Trustees under an Indenture of Settlement, dated 9th day of July, 1900, and made between Shamkorebai, widow of Mohanlal Parmanandas of the one part, and Javaibai, wife of Shivdas Parmanandas and Maneckbai, wife of Manmohandas Damodardas of the second part, and the said Shamkorebai and Maneckbai of the third part), having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the dwelling house and privies standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady 8th Lane, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2182, New No. 9262, Old Survey No. 864 and New Survey No. 5482 and containing by admeasurement 111½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1996 and Street No. 16 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Khetwady 8th Lane, on or towards the West and South by the house of Haji Joosab Haji Mahomedally and on or towards the North by the property of Devji Amrooji Khandagalli and Mahadu Tukaram Patel Pawar and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1918.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3016

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAMOOJI MAHOMEDALLY having incurred a forfeiture of the Lease, dated 25th July, 1903, from the Trustees of the Panjrapole to him relating to the property described below, has contracted to surrender it to our clients, the Lessors.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims, will be precluded therefrom, and the surrender will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 4/9 square yards or thereabouts (forming a part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 1539, Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 633), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5777 and Street Nos. 101 and 105, all which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Cowasji Patel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Mulji, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Walji Premji but now of the Trustees of the Bombay Panjrapole, and on or towards the West by 3rd Panjrapole Street.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Lessors' Attorneys.
3005

LEGAL NOTICES,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HASSAM HAJI MOOSA has entered into an agreement with HAROON SALEH MAHOMED for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 720 (seven hundred and twenty) square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the Old No. 318, New No. A1/4033 and New Survey No. 1B/20 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward No. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3), and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by the Vajavali Mosque, on or towards the North by the property of Shamsudin Penkar and on or towards the South by a passage in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3022

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH SARAFALLY has contracted to sell to our clients MULLA ABDULHOOSEIN MULLA RUSSOOLJI and SULTANALLI MULLA RUSSOOLJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the West side of Road No. 7, Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 379 square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon, known as Shams Manzil and which is bounded on or towards the north by Plot No. 98 of the said Estate, on the East by Road No. 7 aforesaid, on the south by Carnac Road and on the west by the properties of Essoofalli Ebrahimji, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 99 on the said Princess Street Estate of the said Trust and the building standing thereon is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1797, 1798 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 882-85 and Street Nos. 10-11-58-62.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3021

NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE TO THE NOTICE, published in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Jam-e-Jamshed," of date over the signature of Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe, as Attorneys for Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb, we are instructed by our client BAI BANUBAI, wife of the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb and daughter of Framji Jamsetjee Kathok to inform the public that the said Bai Banubai has been obliged, for reasons best known to the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb to live, with her infant son of the age of about one year, with and under the protection of her father the said Framji Jamsetjee Kathok for the last year or so and has had no occasion to enter into any dealings in the name of the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb or to pledge his credit in any way or to incur any debts or liabilities and has had no intention of so doing as referred to in the said notice and that the said notice has been published by the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb with a view to further harass and distress our client Bai Banubai and her aged father Framji Jamsetjee Kathok and his family and for other ulterior motives of the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb.

Dated at Bombay this 8th day of March, 1918.

FORBES & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Banubai wife of the said Munchershaw Kharshedji Khansaheb and daughter of Framji Jamsetjee Kathok.
3020

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHAPURJI ASPANDIARJI KAPADIA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. DOONGERSEY PURSHOTAM, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 1, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed from payment of tax to Government with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 185, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 90 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Antoba Pandurang Senoy on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road on or towards the North by the property of H. M. Bhimardivala and on or towards the South by the property of D. R. Sett and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1990 and the Street Nos. 131-133 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

SOONDERDAS and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 8th day of March, 1918. 3061

SALE BY AUCTION.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE ON SUNDAY THE 10TH INSTANT AT 2 P.M., (B.T.), AT NO. 7 ADELPHI CHAMBERS CLARE ROAD BYCULLA.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place valuable teak and blackwood furniture such as chairs, easychairs, ladies arm chairs, dining tables, meatsafes, soiled linen basket, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing chest, whatnots, panel and glass door cupboards, single and double wooden and iron cots child's cot, marble tables, square and tile top teapoys, drawing room suites, corner cabinets, palmstands, hat stands, writing tables, marble top washing tables, ladies writing desks, carpets, shaving stands, revolving cook-cases, pillars and statues, etc.

The property of Mr. R. W. Linehan and others.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

B. G. PAREKH & CO.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of the various designed highly polished furniture on SUNDAY, 10th March, 1918, at 2-30 (S. T.), p.m. At the ground floor of Bona Mansions, Ketwadi 11th Lane of Limboowalla Mansions. To be sold by Public Auction by B. G. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneers' Rooms at Abdul Rehman Street.

The property on view.

B. G. PAREKH & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Auction sale of very valuable landed property situate at Kumbhai Tukda without the Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakirdass, Attorneys for the mortgagees, advertised for sale THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, is postponed until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS,

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. No. 1882.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE

"LIFEGUARDSMAN"

THE

"LIFEGUARDSMAN"

5000 feet. 4 reels.

adapted from the well known play

BY

WALTER HOWARD

featuring

MISS ANNIE SAKER

AND

Mr. ALFRED PAUMIER.

WAR OFFICE OFFICIAL TOPICAL BUDGET

containing the latest war news from all fronts red hot from the field of action.

ALSO SHOWING

a screaming two reel comic farce

HELLO! WHO'S YOUR LADY FRIEND?

featuring

LUPINO LANE. LUPINO LANE.

well known British comedian.

THRICE NIGHTLY

7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

Saturday & Sunday prize shows, 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED NIGHTLY!

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

MELBOURNE'S PARSEE BURLESQUE OF

EAST LYNNE

IN

2 Acts and 8 Scenes

SEE

THE WEDDING OF CARLYSLE
MONTE SIX'S MANSIONS
THE EXECUTION OF VERDI, Etc.

HEAR

THE ANVIL CHORUS
THE VOICE OF THE ANGELS, ETC.

At 6-30 **TO-MORROW SUNDAY** At 10

EDWARDES THEATRE GAIETY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"

PATHE GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY AND DURING THE WEEK

AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M.

GRAND NEW PICTURES

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Showing:—Wounded New Zealanders augment their food supplies; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshop for wounded men; The tank in a storm; Bathing Scenes in Sweden; Wreck of Newquay Lifeboat, etc., etc.

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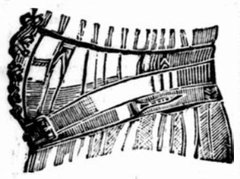

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APP: NEW CLOTH MARKET

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 6th

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, sales on Spec & for Exp. ..	750
,, ,, Sales of East Indian.. ..	..
,, ,, Imports	31,000
Mid. Americans. Spot Trading Value ..	24.28 +13
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	29.64 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Mar. 32.35 –18; May 31.87 –13; July 31.43 –20
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. ..; May 30.82 –13; July 30.36 –13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
March	24.58 + 8
April	..
May	24.32 + 3
June	24.2 +11
July	24.10 + 1

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price	
Mar.	23 13	
March-April	23 04	
April-May	22 98	+18
May-June	22 88	
June-July	22 80	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 6th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices
[illegible]	24.36—14
[illegible]	24.17—19
[illegible]	24.01—28
June	23.90—29
July	23.76—33

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price	
March	23 03	
April	22 94	
May	22 86	+3
May-June	22.78	
June-July	22.70	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices
March	29 75 Unchgd.
May	29 45 –1
July	29 05 +13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 6th

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	..	17.26
,, ,, Fully Good	..	..	17.63
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	18.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	..	19.02
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	..	..	19.39
,, ,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	19.76
,, Broach Good ..	..	..	21.80
,, ,, Fully Good	..	..	22.05
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	22.30
,, Scinde Good ..	..	..	17.26
,, ,, Fully Good	..	..	17.63
,, ,, Fine ..	..	..	18.00

Unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	22,000
,, ,, to Continent.. ..	Nil
Futures at New York Mar ..	32.10 +29
,, July ..	31.68
Spot Cotton at New York ..	33.60+30
,, at New Orleans ..	32.50+62
Futures at New Orleans Mar ..	30.97+17
,, July ..	30.54+18
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) ..	8½
Demand Bills	4 75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	35½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April ..	..	686
Fine ,, Akola	March ..	..	659
F. G. Bengal	,, ..	..	559

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach	.. .. ..	685/8
Bengal	.. .. ..	5-9
Akola	January	658

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8TH MARCH 1918

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	Good	Fully Good	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals ..	632	622	560	530	Ready
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	632	622	560		,,
M. G. Wardha ..		690	670		,,
M. G. Nagpore ..		690	670		,,
M. G. Yeotmal ..		680			,,
M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		674			,,
M. G. Amraoti ..		667			,,
M. G. Dhamgaon Akola Fair Staple		660	640		,,
M. G. Khandesh ..		642	615		,,
M. G. Muthia ..		632	600		,,
M. G. Broach ..		699	693	687	1-25 April.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th March 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	632	622	560	530	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	632	622	560	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	642	615	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	660	645	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	667	647	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	674	654	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	680	660	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	690	670	..	Ready
Wardha B'ghat M.G.)	..	690	670	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	699	693	686	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	662	100	..	Ready

*RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th March :—

Cotton	5,016 bales.
Wheat	11,543 cwts.
Linseed	585 ,,
Jungelly seed	11 ,,
Groundnuts	174 ,,
Castorseed	4,186 ,,
Rape	710 ,,
Kyrabollam	..
Cottonseed	..
Gram	124 ,,
Pulses	..
Barley	..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

During the week the silver market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done. The Stock is now estimated at about 1,800 Bars. Bar Gold was steady to firm and Sovereigns after touching Rs. 10-15-6, are quoted at Rs. 16-7-6.

Bar Gold Rs. 26-11-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 102-12.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 103.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and almost full cover is required for negotiating export Bills.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 198½.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 213.
D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-Warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
3 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
3 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates :—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

As forecasted in our preceding report the week under review has witnessed an appreciable improvement both in the tone of prices and in the volume of transactions, and we have to report an all-round advance in values especially in weaving mill shares. The first and foremost cause of this inflation has been the Budget statement issued on the 1st instant which has dissipated all fears and falsified the various rumours regarding additional taxation. Sir William Meyer's utterance has been received by the Bazar with no little gratification and both the speculators and investors who uptil recently adopted the waiting game in view of the various uncertainties that stared the market in the face have now been emboldened to resume their long interest.

The buoyant feeling engendered by the Government of India's financial statement has received further impetus from the impending political events in the Far East and the preparations advanced by Japan for the safeguarding of her interests on the Siberian frontier. The position is watched by the market with no little interest and should the recent developments culminate in a conflagration as probabilities point to, the result would be a suspension of the import of the Japanese cloth into India and the consequent elimination of competition against the local product; and this would augur enhanced prosperity for Bombay Mills.

In the circumstances the change in sentiment is as natural as it is welcome and the leading operators, who, until a week ago, made strenuous efforts to depress the market, have changed sides, and are now seen daily jobbing for a rise.

A noteworthy feature of the week has been a renewed interest in Standards and Fazulbhoys which have been the medium of extensive transactions, recording very substantial advances. Bombay Uniteds have come to the fore this week, and a couple of leading brokers have bargained for large lots for investment account.

The market closes a shade easier, due to profit taking. A set-back of any importance, however, is hardly likely having regard to the various wholesome influences now in operation. A slow but steady improvement in the cloth market which has shaken off its prolonged lethargy; the expectation of easy money during the busy season, warranted by Sir William Meyer's utterances last week—namely that there would be no issue of fresh capital during the war; the stimulus to the local textile trade likely to be imparted by the trend of political events in Japan; all these are factors which continue to justify an optimistic view being taken of the near future of the market; and even if we may not go much higher we look forward with confidence to a maintenance of the recent advance in rates.

Among miscellaneous sections, a fall of some importance has been noticeable in Tata Irons on the rumour that a rival company is about to be floated in Calcutta and the selling propensity has been in evidence.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Standards 2,135, Simplex 887/8, Pearls 667/8, Madhavjee 2,540, Indore Malwa 402/8, Fazulbhoy 940, Indian Bleaching 210, Currimbhoy 435, Century 467/8, Nagpur 2,682/8, Bombay United 1,120, Katni ordinary 290, Deferreds 1,590, Tata ordinary 252/8, Tata deferred 1,115, Bombay Burma 1,132/8, and Tata Hydro 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange.

Standards 2,135, Simplex 890, Indore Malwa 407/8, Currimbhoy 442/8, Century 470, Nagpur 2,685, Bombay United 1,122/8, Katni ordinary 292/8, Deferreds 1,590, Tata ordinary 253/12, Deferreds 1,120, Bombay Burma 1,130, Alcocks 1,010, and Tata Hydro 1,225.

FINANCE.

There is somewhat better demand for money but there is no change either in the Bank rates or in the deposit rates. The total sale of Treasury Bills amounts to Rs. 38,17,30,000.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent, Apr. 5, 1917
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 22, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 28, 1914
Italy	5	per cent, June 1, 1916
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1915
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 25, 1914
India (Bombay)	6	per cent, Dec. 6, 1917
India (Bengal (Calcutta))	7	per cent, Jan. 17, 1918
India (Madras)	6	per cent, Sept. 4, 1917

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, March 9.

There has been some fair improvement in the Cloth Market during the past week and rupee rates have advanced all round. The demand from some of the consuming districts has been noticeable and as stocks there are low, buyers have been obliged to purchase one or two cases of each quality to meet their immediate requirements. Thus a fair quantity of goods has been taken up, and about five hundred packages have moved off from the market daily. It seems that confidence is being gradually restored in the present level of prices, which the buyers think they will have to face or do without the goods for at least some time to come. Sellers on the other hand are confident that present rates have come to stay and looking at the market on the other side, they believe in a further advance as time goes on. If the market goes on improving steadily on the strength of the demand for consumption the level of prices that will be reached, will be maintained, but if speculation steps in and forces up prices by leaps and bounds, there is sure to be a reaction. At present the demand has been confined to Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar and Karachi specially for White Mulls and Nainsooks. The market here is dependent for retail demand on Marwar, Gujarat and Kathiawar, but owing to the prevalence of plague there, the enquiry is absent. Business with Manchester during the past month has been on exceedingly meagre lines and there does not seem any prospect of an immediate revival. Makers have all sorts of troubles and it is said that they are to be deprived of their gold headings for Shirtings, but as they seem to have been already deprived of the trade in Shirtings it may matter little to them at present. Some manufacturers might be glad to have more work for narrow looms. It is reported that owing to the shortage of tonnage for American cotton the Control Board has decided to allow only fifty per cent. of the spindles and looms on American cotton run, except where they are licensed for Government work or fine counts. The reduction amounts to about ten per cent. of the present production of Yarn and Cloth from American cotton. The output of fine Yarn and fine cloth from Egyptian cotton is not affected.

GREYS.

A better tone has prevailed in Grey goods. Manchester Grey Shirtings are light in stock and have shown some improvement. 45 inches Red End Standard Grey Shirtings fetch good value. 39 inches 8 lbs. Grey Shirtings in 16 by 12 counts are quoted here at about Rs. 15-10 per piece, but the price required in Manchester is 28s. 3d. F.B.H. which is equivalent to about Rs. 24 bazaar value, that is Rs. 3 per lb. 43 inches by 39 yards Gold End Shirtings have been in better request and the price has advanced by one rupee per piece. Grey Jaconets have not shown much change in standard chops of Rallis, but owing to speculative demand for 44 inches by 22 yards quality of a native firm, the price of same has been put up by twelve annas per piece and a fair quantity has changed hands. Grey Drills have been firm and steady. Japanese Grey Shirtings have advanced by eight to twelve annas per piece as a Japanese leading firm has bought some lines from the market, in anticipation of a curtailment of fresh shipments from Japan in the near future. Local mill cloths are in moderate demand and values have increased by one anna per lb.

WHITES.

The position of White Goods has improved earlier than anticipated owing to fair demand for consumption. The Marwari, Punjabi, and Mooltani buyers have all participated in the business, which was limited to small quantities of different sorts. Karachi buyers have taken up their well-known marks, especially of Nainsooks and Mulls in wider widths, values of which have advanced by four to six annas per piece, and the dealers have made fair profits on the same. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have improved by four annas per piece, as also the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls. No. 1440 Mulls have been sold at Rs. 6-5-0 and now it is quoted at Rs. 6-6-0 per piece. White Shirtings have also ruled firm.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

There has been no change in the position, and the demand being moderate, prices have remained steady. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under :—

30s. Best per lb. Rs. 2-1-0.
30s. Ordinary per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Best per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Ordinary per lb. Rs. 2-3-6.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey Shirtings—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 ..	38×37½/8		=	15	10	0
,, ,, ,, 100000	45×37½/8		=	18	4	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48×38		=	..	..	..
Bates' No. 12838 ..	41×37½/8		=	..	..	..
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.5	39×38½		=	18	0	0
,, "B.B.B." ..	38×38½		=	22	8	0
Grey Jaconets.—	..					
Ralli's No 18 ..	45×22		=	9	0	0
Grey Drills—						
Peppercil "Dragon" ..	32×63		=	24	0	0
Ralli's Muslid, No.s25	26×30		=	16	10	0
WhiteShirtings—						
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		=	25	0	0
H. E. T. C. 40000 ..	36×40		=	28	0	0
White Nainsooks—	..					
Ralli's Nos.7070/9090	27×18		=	4	6	0
,, No. 1909 ..	27×18		=	3	7	0
,, No. 90909 T.B.	38×22		=	7	0	0
Graham'sNos.88/8888.	28×18		=	4	12	0
,, ,, 50000..	34×18		=	6	7	0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	36×22		=	..	..	..
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520 ..	28×18		=	4	0	0
White Mulls—						
Ralli's No. 6 ..	41×18		=	9	4	0
,, ,, 60 ..	46×18		=	9	12	0
,, ,, 600 ..	51×18		=	11	4	0
,, ,, 6000 ..	56×18		=	12	8	0
,, ,, 881 ..	58×20		=	9	8	0
,, ,, 818 ..	39×20		=	8	14	0
Ritchie's No. 575 ..	58×18		=	7	12	0
,, ,, 615 ..	58×18		=	7	12	0
,, ,, 66699..	46×18		=	6	6	0
,, ,, 1260 ..	27×18		=	3	14	0
Greaves' No. 5060 ..	27×18		=	3	8	0
Graham's No. 142 ..	34×19		=	8	12	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
No. 55000	44×39		=	17	12	0
No. 100	..		=	20	0	0
No. 300	..		=	18	12	0
No. 2005	..		=	17	14	0
No. 220	..		=	18	0	0
Nos.2200/2300 ..	..		=	..	..	..
No. 7200	..		=	18	0	0
No. 3000	38×38		=	16	8	0
No. 666	..		=	15	8	0
No. 181	33×38		=	..	..	..
No. 191	38×38		=	..	..	..
GREY SHEETINGS—						
9 Dragons	36×36		=	13	6	0
"C" Quality	36×36		=	13	2	0
"Boodh Dev."	36×36		=	9	8	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Elephant ..	29×40		=	22	4	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 9.

We have to report a better market during the week with good demand and prices for ready sugars have been increased by eight annas per cwt. all round. The s.s. Niels Nilsen has arrived from Java with about 80,000 bags of sugar. The demand for ready sugar from all quarters is good and daily clearance is about 500 tons. The dispute with dealers and firms has been settled the latter having agreed to receive money under protest. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steady without any change. Java market is very quiet and a large quantity has been sold at 9 gilders for White which price works to 20s. 6d. Free Bombay Harbour. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 17-0-0 equal to 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 100,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 13-8-0 equal to 15s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 30,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 16-8-0 equal to 20s. 9d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 3,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 17-0-0 equal to 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 7,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 stocks 90,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 stocks 13,000 bags.

SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The report of the Board of Directors for the year 1917, states :—

From the account it will appear that the Company ahs during the period under report, made a profit of Rs. 27,104-8-6 which includes the balance of Rs. 1,716-3-4 brought forward from the previous year.

Your Directors recommend disposal of the above sum of Rs. 27,104-8-6 as under :—

To pay a dividend at Rs. 9 per share, (i.e.) 9 per cent. absorbing, Rs. 14,715-0-0; to carry to the Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 347-0-0; to carry to the Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 8,514-0-0; to carry to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,000-0-0; to carry forward to the next year's account, Rs. 1,528-8-6. Total Rs. 27,104-8-6.

The shareholders will be glad to note that the Company paid the balance of the mortgage debt, viz., Rs. 21,000 during the year under report so that there is now no debt due by the Company.

Two of your Directors, Messrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga and Nowrojee E. Screwalla, retire from office by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

The Company's property, viz., building, machinery, etc., has been covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 1,55,000.

"GERMAN DYE SECRETS."

TRUTH ABOUT A RECENTLY "BOOMED" DISCOVERY.

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BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

(Before the Officiating Chief Justice and Justice Marten.)

Keshavjee Megjee and Co. (Appellants and Original Second Defendants) v. (1) Bai Jongibai, (2) Dongersey Lakhmidas (Respondents and Original Plaintiff and First Defendant).

This was an appeal from the judgment of Justice Beaman holding the appellants liable for the injury caused to the godown of the plaintiff, the first respondent, by the collapse of a wall of a godown belonging to the second defendant.

The facts of the case briefly stated were these:—The plaintiff owed a godown in Ahmedabad Street, between which and Baroda Street, in which the godown belonging to the first defendant stood, ran a narrow gully three feet wide. The godown of the first defendant stood on land, which belonged to the Port Trust. In 1883 a lease of this land, then vacant, was granted by the Port Trust for a term of 50 years to the predecessor of the first defendant. Under the lease the lessee was to erect a building on the land and to keep it in repair. In pursuance of this lease a godown was erected and on 22nd April, 1910, the godown was leased by the first defendant's predecessor to the second defendant for a term of 5 years. The godown was let to the second defendant in order that he might stack rice bags in it. On 19th February, 1915, the wall of this godown fell and caused damage to the plaintiff's godown. The damage was admitted to be about Rs. 1,100. It was under those circumstances that the plaintiff brought the present suit joining both the first defendant and the second defendant, seeing the former as the landlord of the premises and the latter as the tenant in occupation thereof.

But, prior to this suit there was an earlier suit brought by the present first defendant against the present second defendant in which the first defendant claimed that the second defendant was liable for the damage done to the godown, and to restore the same to its original condition. He claimed also damages exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of the injury done to the property. In that earlier suit between the first and the second defendant it was held by the learned judge that there was no evidence to satisfy him that the tenant, the second defendant, had made any untenantlike or improper use of the premises demised. The suit of the first defendant was therefore dismissed.

FRESH EVIDENCE.

At the trial of the later suit, from which the present appeal sprang, no fresh oral evidence was tendered, but as the record showed, the whole suit was fought out on the assumption that either the first or the second defendant was liable to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, so to say, stood aloof from the suit, leaving the judge to decide which of the defendants was answerable. That being so, when the present suit came on for trial, it was admitted between the two defendants that the evidence in the earlier suit and the findings therein should be incorporated in the present suit. That was an admission strictly between the first and second defendant. But the counsel for the plaintiff agreed that the evidence in the earlier suit should be regarded as evidence in the present suit. The lower Court held against the tenant, the second defendant, on the ground that he was compelled to so decide by reason of the principles of English Law and certain cases decided by the English Courts, which after an elaborate review of them, satisfied the learned Judge that whether any negligence was or was not imputable to the tenant, he must, by reason merely of his position as a tenant, be liable to the plaintiff.

The second defendant appealed.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity with Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. Coltman appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the second respondent.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after setting out the facts of the case held that it was not necessary to follow the learned Judge in an examination of the English case law in view of the findings they had come to on certain questions of fact. It would, therefore, be unnecessary and improper to consider the proposition laid down by the trial Judge. Their Lordships were of opinion that the decree must be affirmed as they were satisfied that the injury to the plaintiff's property was caused by the negligence of the present appellant. It was true that the present appellant took the property on terms that he was to stack rice bags in it, but that did not entitle him so to stack them as to imperil both the property demised and the plaintiff's property. It was clear from the examination made of the premises in April, 1912, that on that date the wall of the godown was in sound repair. At that time if had been found that certain minor repairs were needed. It appeared from the Port Trust Secretary's letter that the Chief Engineer was satisfied that those repairs had then been properly attended to. It was not suggested that the place was in need of any other repairs. It must, therefore, be presumed that the wall of this building was in a sound condition. In February, 1915, it unquestionably fell down and did damage to the plaintiff's property. *Res ipsa loquitur*, and it was admitted by Mr. Inverarity that the mere falling of the wall was some evidence of negligence. For over a year and probably for nearly two years the appellants kept stacked in this godown 30,000 bags of rice. It was admitted that it was likely that the bags would tend to spread and exert some lateral pressure on the wall. It appeared to their Lordships that once it was admitted that the rice bags would spread laterally it would be rash to assume that it would extend just up to the margin of the wall and not further. There was, however, excellent evidence, which ought to satisfy the Court, as to the collapse of the wall. That evidence was given by Mr. Chambers who was an expert witness of unquestionable competency and who gave his evidence in a perfectly candid and straightforward manner.

Their Lordships then cited the passages from Mr. Chambers's evidence on which they relied and continuing said that the evidence of the second defendant was wholly unworthy of credit. Their Lordships were, therefore, of opinion that the falling of the wall was due to the carelessness and negligence of the second defendant in storing and stacking the rice bags in the manner he did.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs and the decree of the lower Court confirmed.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Manekla! and Co.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar Chotubhai and Co.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

STATUS OF A COLLEGE HOSTEL.

EXEMPTION CLAIMED FROM MUNICIPAL TAX.

PETER WILLIAM MONIE AND ANR.....Plaintiff.

v.

REV. DR. R. SCOTT. .....Defendant.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

This was a special case stated, for the opinion of the Court under section 90 of the Civil Procedure Code, by agreement between the parties, the question on which the Court's opinion was invited being whether the defendant as representing the Wilson College was liable to be rated for the general tax leviable under section 140 (c) of the Bombay Municipal Act in respect of three hostels attached to the college, or whether the defendant was entitled to exemption from such tax by virtue of section 143 of the Municipal Act.

The Wilson College was vested in the General Trustees of the United Free Church of Scotland. The defendant was the principal of the college appointed by the trustees and was as such the sole representative of the trustees in India and the person from whom Municipal taxes in respect of the college are primarily leviable. The college was affiliated to the University of Bombay which was governed by the Indian Universities Act VIII of 1904. Section 21 (1) of the Universities Act provided that a college applying for affiliation to the University must satisfy the syndicate inter alia (a) that provision will be made in conformity with the regulations for the residence in the college or in lodging approved by the college of students not residing with their parents or guardians and for the supervision and physical welfare of the students and (b) that due provision will, so far as circumstances permit, be made for the residence of the head of the college and some members of the teaching staff in or near the college or on the place provided for the residence of students. Section 25 of the Act empowered the Senate to make regulations, inter alia, for the residence and conduct of students, and the Bombay Senate, had, under that power, made a regulation that each college should provide residential quarters for such a percentage of its students as the Syndicate might from time to time approve. In order to satisfy the requirements of the Universities Act the Wilson College authorities had erected three hostels, two in the college compound and one in the vicinity of the college. In the two hostels in the college compound there resided thirty and forty respectively, with a European professor in the one and an Indian superintendent and a peon in the other. In the hostel outside the college compound there resided 126 students and a European and an Indian superintendent. The superintendents were teachers on the staff of the college. The students residing in the hostels paid an extra fee of Rs. 23 per term in addition to the usual term fee of Rs. 51, which was charged from non-residential students.

SCOPE OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

Section 140 of the Municipal Act empowered the Bombay Municipality to levy a general tax on all buildings and lands in the city at a certain rate. Section 143 of the Municipal Act however inter alia provided that the general tax shall be levied on all buildings and lands excepting buildings or lands or portions thereof exclusively occupied for charitable purposes and it further provided that lands or buildings in respect of which rent was denied, whether such rent was or was not applied exclusively to religious or charitable purposes, were not to be denied to be occupied for charitable purposes. The hostels had been rated for the general tax by the Municipal authorities and bills amounting to Rs. 1,730-10-5 had been presented to the college authorities in respect of such tax, but the college authorities claimed exemption from the tax on the ground that the hostels were buildings exclusively occupied for charitable purposes and no rent was being derived in respect of the same. They contended that the additional fees paid by the students were not in the nature of rent, but were a part of the payment which the student made for the benefit which he received from the college including the training and discipline which the college provided for those who resided under its guardianship and control. They further contended that the hostels were a necessary and integral part of the charity inasmuch as they were inseparable from the college in its working and purpose and even if regarded as a separate institution they were maintained because of the great educational benefits they conferred upon the students and the whole community and their maintenance was an additional burden on the college funds which were charitably employed. The plaintiff on the other hand contended that the buildings were not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes and that the additional fees paid by the students were in the nature of rent.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

FEES NOT RENT.

Mr. Campbell in opening the case for the plaintiffs said that the first hostel was in the college compound. Thirty students resided there and a European professor. In the 2nd hostel which was in the college compound, forty students and an Indian superintendent resided there and a peon in the outhouses. In the hostel outside the college compound 126 students, one European professor and a superintendent were housed. Non-resident students paid fee of Rs. 51 per term. The resident students paid an additional fee of Rs. 23. Exemption was claimed by the college on the wording of section 143 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The words in that section were "building exclusively occupied for charitable purposes." He would not argue that the payment of fees by the students amounted to a payment of rent. It must be remembered that the onus was on the college authorities to satisfy the Court that they were entitled to exemption. Secondly, the statute must be strictly construed. The Municipality could not afford to be generous for every person let off would mean an additional burden on the rest of the taxpayers. The word "exclusively" had been strictly construed. See Commissioners of English Revenue v. Forest 15 A. C. 334 at p. 352. He would, first, submit that these hostels were not "exclusively" occupied for charitable perposes for on the facts stated European and Indian professors occupied a part of the premises. This occupation was for their own personal convenience and not for charitable purposes. These professors could reside elsewhere. See the Universities Act VIII. of 1904, section 21 (1) (f). Their residence on the premises was not compulsory under that Act and not a necessary part of the scheme of education on charity. If these gentlemen had occupied bungalows or flats on Chowpatty it could not have been contended that those flats or bungalows were exempt from the tax. These gentleman were for aught they knew occupying the premises with their families. It was not mentioned whether it was one of the terms of their employment that they should be given these residential quarters. A professor's work was not such as to require his presence there day and night. His occupation of these premises was not solely for a charitable purpose. The superintendents stood in the same position. Another aspect of the matter was that the presence of these gentlemen on the premises was a beneficial character to the college. If they were not accommodated there they would have to be accommodated elsewhere. The nearest case on this interesting question was the Oxford poor rate case, 8 Ellis and Blackburn, p. 184. The case clearly showed that the absence of a statement that the residence of these persons was necessary for educational purposes, and that statement was not made in this case, was fatal. What was the money paid for by the students? The college authorities were silent on this. Therefore it must be assumed that the students paid the additional fees to recoup the college authorities. It did not matter that the students did not pay enough. It was enough if the college received fees so as to derive some benefit from them, *vide* The Queen v. Sterry, 12 A. and E. 84. It was enough that some revenue was being derived.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Mirza, for the defendant, said that his learned friend had commented on certain omissions in the special case and he was surprised to hear the representative of a public body like the Municipal Corporation should have taken up the attitude his learned friend had. He offered the evidence of Dr. Scott, who was in Court to supply the omission. The special case had been submitted by both sides and it was as much the duty of the plaintiff as theirs to place the real facts before the Court. The point regarding the fees had been dealt with by the Bombay High Court in the case of University of Bombay v. The Municipal Commissioner, 16 Bom., 247. The English cases depended upon the various poor laws and their peculiar wording. The decision of the Bombay Court ought to govern this matter. According to the argument of Mr. Campbell the fees paid by the day-scholars could also be regarded as revenue making the college building liable to assessment. The hostels were really a part of the college. This was made clear by the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, S. 21, Cl. 1 (e). The additional sum of Rs. 23 was being charged for the supervision of the students not staying with their parents, which was a duty laid on them by the Universities Act. The professors and supervisors had been lodged in the hostel building for the performance of that duty. The additional fee was being charged for the care and supervision which the students received. In the returns to Government these had always been mentioned as fees and not as rent. Admittedly the college did not make a profit from these fees.

HOSTEL A NECESSARY ADJUNCT TO COLLEGE.

P.C.—You cannot separate the portion occupied by the professor and supervisor from that occupied by the students. The hostel must be taken as a whole.

Mr. Mirza.—Yes, if the hostel was necessary or essential, its supervision by a professor was essential. And a hostel was essential to a college by reason of the Universities Act. It was not suggested that the rooms occupied by the professor and supervisor were too large or too commodious. It was reasonable that 71 students in the first two buildings and 126 students in the third should require three professors and supervisors to look after them. Counsel cited Bent v. Roberts, 3 Ex., p. 76. These professors were not tenants. There was no relation of landlord and tenant, between them and the college authorities, and if the professor was not fit to discharge the duties of a supervisor he was liable to be removed from his rooms. The case of the Oxford University really helped him. There was one great difference between the English Poor Law and our Municipal Law, and that was that there they rated individuals, while here properties were rated. In that case it was found that the residence of those gentlemen was not necessary for the purpose of those institutions. Here the presence of these persons was absolutely necessary for this charitable institution. The whole point was whether the students were there as tenants or students. S. 105 of the Transfer of Property Act defined the term "tenant." Could they as of right bring their friends or relations there? Then their occupation was to cease as soon as they ceased to be students. Counsel then referred to the cases of the Pandey Sanatorium and the Indo-British Institution decided by the Small Causes Court.

P.C.—What happens to the boarding schools in Bombay like, for example, St. Mary's Institution at Byculla?

Mr. Mirza.—I do not know, my Lord. Mr. Campbell can tell us that. If the hostel was a part of the college, it should be exempt as the college was. If they were regarded to be as a separate institution he submitted that they would fall under the description of buildings exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. (Commissioners of Income Tax v. Pemsel. 1891 A.C., p. 583). The cases laid down that regard must be had to the object of the institution. (Hall v. The Urban Sanitary Authority of Derby. 16 Q.B.D. 163). The object of a college hostel was the advancement of learning and education. If the tax were imposed the result would be that the students would be charged higher fees which must result in discouraging students from joining this institution and benefitting educationally. S. 3 and S. 23 (2) and (3) of the Universities Act clearly showed that the provision of hostels was part of the statutory functions of a university. Counsel then proceeded to distinguish the cases cited for the plaintiff.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1918.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103 (IN CHAMBERS.)

198-18—Shamrao M & H. Tejmal Bhagchand & Co. a firm v. Krishnarao Harischandra Mantri.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR D/SPOSAL. LIST A (ATTORNEYS).

1141-14—Mulla & Mulla, Jenarayen Nagarmal a firm v. Chaturbhoy Kalhanji & anr. 18-2-18.

17-12—Dikshit D & Pur., Harakhbai widow v. Bai Jamnabai widow & ors. 1-3-18.

1210-14—Mulji & Tha, The Pioneer Bank Ld. v. Mulji D. Ved & anr. 4-3-18.

C C 273-18—Dikshit D & Pur. Thacker Hansraj Purshotam a firm v. Thacker Gokuldas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D & Lalji, 26-2-18.

T. & I J In Re L/A and Credits of Sitaram Ganpat Gholup, deceased—Mulji & Tha, Ganpat M Cholup, Petitioner v. Bhimaji D Kharab, Applicant, Amin & Desai, 1-3-18.

1044-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Narayen Mahadev Ranade v. Ramabai widow, Ardesir H D & Co., 5-3-18.

678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Govindal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and ors., Parties concerned. For Directn.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913 Madhowji K and Ch., In Re the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), v. Chaturbhoy Tulsidas Petitioner, Petition for hearing.

LIST B. (COUNSEL.)

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Jehangir and Soonvai Mahadeo Atmaram Joshi Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi Respondent, G. B. Pandya, Notice 1-3-18.

678-17 & 688-17—Ardesir H D and Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and others, Mancharsha and N. 13-2-18.

M. J. 80-18—Dastur and Co., A. F. Martin v. Bibiana DeSilva Martin and anr., Amin and Desai 26-2-18.

678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K and Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal and ors, Ardesir H. D. and Co. 6-3-18

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE (IN COURT.)

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little and Co., Part heard.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPALITY SUED FOR RENT.

TYEBBHOY AUMEDBHOY v. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

(Before the Ag. Third Judge.)

One Tyabally Hussanalli was the owner of certain premises at Arthur Road, part whereof was occupied by the Bombay Municipality as monthly tenants. The owner gave a rent farming contract to the plaintiff by virtue of a lease dated 29th August, 1917. The Municipality had in the first instance hired the premises from the Receiver appointed by the High Court and from him the property passed to the present owner Tyabally. No notice of the lease in plaintiff's favour was given to the Municipality and the rent, as it accrued due, was being paid by the Municipal Commissioner into Court since 4th July 1917 under a prohibitory order issued by the Court in execution of a decree against the owner. The plaintiff rent-farmer now sued the Municipal Commissioner for recovery of rent from 1st August 1917 to 31st December 1917, at Rs. 41 per month, which already had been paid by the Commissioner into Court under the aforesaid circumstances. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. who appeared for the defendant denied tenancy and attornment to the plaintiff. He relied on the ruling in I.L.L. 30 All. 369 and the proviso to section 109 of the Transfer of Property Act. Mr. Vijaji M. Patel who represented the plaintiff contended that the lease of 29th August coupled with the notice served by the plaintiff upon the defendant completed his title to recover the rent, notwithstanding the fact that the lease was not produced for inspection by the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria in dismissing the suit observed that the lease relied upon by the plaintiff contained no words of transfer or assignment of the landlord's rights in the then existing leases nor did it confer any authority upon the plaintiff to recover rent from the defendant. At best it was a concurrent lease under which plaintiff could have claimed vacant possession from his lessor or called upon him to procure attornment in favour of the plaintiff by the lessee in possession. Moreover mere notice by plaintiff to defendant that he was the new lessee without production of the new lease and without any communication from the landlord requesting defendant to pay rent to the plaintiff was not sufficient to invest the plaintiff with the rights of the landlord and enable him to recover rent. The proviso relied upon by Mr. Crawford applied to the case and the suit therefore failed.

MARWADI DONE TO DEATH.

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY TWO.

Dr. W. Nunan concluded the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Hansraj Bhimji, a Marwadi money-lender whose dead body was found in a field near the Crescent Mill on the 26th ultimo. Superintendent Jones led the evidence. The suspected men Sukharam Bala and Shripat Sakharam were present at the enquiry.

Superintendent Jones said that a promissory note was found on the body of the deceased signed by one Raibai and in consequence of the statements made by the latter, the accused were arrested. Shripat was wearing blood stained clothes when he was arrested and he took Mr. Jones to a spot and pointed out a stone and asked him to turn it over; it was covered with blood. Sakharam also corroborated the details. Police also seized an Indian club and other things.

Raibai, who lived at Khanduwadi, said Sakharam kept her and she had dealings with the deceased. Sakharam took over her debt and executed a promote for Rs. 150 in deceased's favour. Sakharam agreed to pay Rs. 25 pur month against the debt. As no instalment was paid the deceased worried witness who asked Sakharam about it on 23rd ultimo. Sakharam said that he had paid the debt and torn the note the night previous. The Police came to her three days later about the deceased's death.

Other witnesses testified to having seen the deceased on the night of the 22nd ultimo with the two accused.

The jury returned a verdict of death from multiple injuries, including fracture of the skull, caused by an assault committed by the two men Sakharam and Shripat.

HACK HORSE GETS RESTIVE.

BRAHMIN LAD'S FATALITY.

A hack victoria driven by one Suleman Ebrahim was proceeding along Girgaum Road, on Thursday night, when the horse suddenly became restive at the junction of Charni and Girgaum Roads and kicking up its hind legs smashed the splash board. One of the legs got fixed in the hole made in the splash board by the kicking. The horse travelled a few yards on three legs and fell on to its left side in front of a hotel, falling on a Brahmin lad named Dosabhai Pranjivan Trivede, aged about twelve years, who was standing on the road. The boy was extricated from under the horse's body and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

CAR UNTRACED

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of a Hindu woman, name not known, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car at the junction of Lamington and Charni Roads on the night of the 4th instant whilst crossing the road. The motor car could not be traced. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by injuries received by her having been knocked down by a motor car which has not been traced.

FINED FOR DRIVING ON WRONG SIDE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, N. Bunddo, a taxi-car driver was charged with having driven on the wrong side of the road and with disobeying the Police orders to stop while going along the Hornby Road; Adam Baban, another taxi-driver, was charged with a similar offence. Both the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.

Intimation has been received that Mr. S. Ramanujam, Madras University scholarship holder at Cambridge has been recently elected fellow of Royal Society.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These as you know will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in this land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe, or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London, IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of Home Rule League Volunteer Corps, 251 Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m.
Discussion on The Year's Financial Statement at the Servants of India Society's Home, at 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Entries close.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O., at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on the Saturday previous.
Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: Second and final entries close, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 11.

Maha Shivratri (Hindu holiday): Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Legislative Council, of H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Drawing
Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
At Colaba War Hospital: The Colaba Nibs in a new and original Revue "Who's Who," commence at 8-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the City Improvement Trust, 1 p.m.
Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

THANAWALA—In ever loving and grateful memory of my beloved father, Pestonji Cursetji Thanawala who died at Baroda on 9th March 1916.
Gone but not forgotten.
"RUSTAM."

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BOMBAY, March 9.

Monday, 11th.—6-15 a.m., Squadron Parade, Santa Cruz for Field Firing Horse Shoe Valley Troop Cup Competition, Attendance Compulsory.
Wednesday, 13th.—7-15 a.m., Musketry Class Volunteer Club, Orderly N. C. O. Sergt. Kay.
Thursday, 14th.—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort.
Friday, 15th—7-15 Riding School, Fort.
Saturday, 16th.—7-0 a.m., Riding School, Santa Cruz.

NOTICE.

Copies of the new map of Salsette Country, on linen, may be had from Sergt. Kay. Price Rs. 2-8.
Tent Pegging Course is available for practice for all members, at Churchgate Station, every Friday, morning at 7 a.m.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut. & Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY I. D. F.

BOMBAY, Mar. 10.

Part I.
Duties for the week:—Orderly Officer Vide Camp Hand Book.
Compulsory parades commencing 10-3-18.
AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.
While in Camp daily orders will be posted on the Order Board for the Company in Camp.
Signallers at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Specialists at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Cadets at 7-15 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Band in accordance with Camp Orders.
CAMP.
"A" Company will parade at 3-30 p.m. 9th instant at Grant Road Station.
"B" Company will parade at 3-30 p.m. 16th instant at Grant Road Station.
Every N. C. O. and man must be in possession of the Camp Hand Book. Specialists, Cadets and Signallers will go into Camp with their Coys. All Warrant Officers and N. C. O's. and men not in possession of Arms and Equipment must draw same from S. S. I. Davey before 1 p.m. Friday 8th instant.
PRACTICE.
Will take place on Sunday 10th instant at about 10 a.m.
"D" Company (E. E.) (½) Active and (½) Reserve.
Monday, 6 p.m. Arsenal, Expert and Extra Efficients. (2 hours).
Tuesday, 6 p.m. Arsenal, Efficients and Non Efficients. (2 hours).
Friday, 7-15 a.m. Headquarters. (2 hours).

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I. D. F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Mar. 8.

Part I.
401. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 16th March 1918:
At Headquarters.
Monday 11th March 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. and Recruits. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.). Dress, Drill Order, Grey shirts. (Company Training).
Tuesday 12th March 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Wednesday 13th March 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 15th March 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coys. (Actives) and Recruits, Dress, Drill Order, Grey shirts. (Company Training).
402. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 12th instant at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of Championship Competitions.
403. Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Brigadier-General H. J. P. Browne, Brigadier-General, General Staff, Southern Command.
At Poona in the Divisional Library on Tuesday 12th March 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
At Kirkee in the Officers' Mess, No. 5, Reserve Battalion (India) on Wednesday 13th March 1918 at 6-45 p.m.
Subject:—"Early operations in Mesopotamia" (continued).
404. Sick.—Members of the Corps reporting sick will attend at Headquarters Medical Inspection room at 7 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays, and at 8 a.m. on other days until further notice. Dress, Uniform.
405. Medical Examination.—All members in Medical categories C and D residing in Poona will attend at Headquarters this day (Friday) 8th instant at 7 a.m. for re-examination.
Part II.
406. Move.—2nd-Lieut. J. Annett is authorized to proceed to Lahore on Friday 8th March 1918 on appointment as Adjutant, North-Western Railway Rifles.
407. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—
170. Pte. J. Moses Coy. B from 8-3-1918 to 9-4-1918.
2nd-Lieut. E. E. Coombs Co. B from 7-3-1918 to 12-3-1918.
249. Pte. L. A. Daniel Coy. B from 4-3-1918 to 18-3-1918 (M. C.).
657. Pte. C. H. Malone Coy. A from 20-3-1918 to 15-7-1918.
422. Pte. E. Holmes Sholapur Dett. from 7-3-1918 to 7-4-1918.
408. Extract.—The following extract from Station Orders dated 6th March 1918, is republished for information:—
Bounds 253.—All ranks in the station are reminded that the Polo Ground (on the west of Richardson Road) is private property and should not be crossed by pedestrians.
The Assistant Provost by Marshal is instructed to take the names of persons neglecting to observe this order.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona, Rifles.

NOTICE.

There will be shooting practice on the Classification Range on Saturday 9th March at 7 a.m. Dress, optional.
First class shots and Marksman (on present for former classification) are requested to attend.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the Home Rule League Volunteer Corps will be held to-day at 6 p.m., at the Home Rule League Library, 251 Hornby Road, Fort, when the scheme of National Education will be explained. Mrs. Annie Besant will be present at the meeting and all Volunteers are required to attend.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. & C. I. Ry Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Victoria Gardens this evening between 6 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.)

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt., will play this afternoon a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-15 p.m.,

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. C. D. Pinto's lecture announced for to-morrow is postponed.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association will be held to-morrow at 5-45 p.m. at Northcote Police Hospital.

VILE PARLE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the School-hall to-morrow at 12 noon when Mr. C. C. Dalal will introduce the subject "Is Poverty a Blessing or Curse?" Mr. N. J. Ghadially will preside.

MAHA BHARAT SAPTHA.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will deliver a public lecture on 'Drona' under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League to-morrow at 9-15 a.m. at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, when Mr. M. R. Gosawi will preside.

NATIONAL UNION LECTURE SERIES.

Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver his first lecture on India's place in the Empire under the presidency of Mr. P. K. Telang at Hirabag at 6-30 p.m. to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Prof. V. N. Naik will expound James Martineau's "Endeavours after the Christian Life" to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Ram Mohan Ashram (Prarthana Samaj.) All are cordially invited to attend.

A MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, a public meeting will be held to-night at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Goculdas Market Hall to explain the aims and objects of the Association. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Monday the 11th instant being "Shivratri" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on a Sunday. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Offices, will, however, remain open on that day.

THE MARATHI CLASS I ECONOMICS.

The class will, as usual, meet under the auspices of the Indian Economics Society, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, Member of the Servants of India Sociey.

NEW JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Under the auspices of the New Jolly Young Cricketers the Hari Bhaktee Parayan Bapoo Boowa Rashinkar, the pupil of Principal Abdul Kurim Khan Sahib of Poona will give a singing entertainment at 17, Nickdawri Lane Girgaum to-day between the hours of 10 and 12 p.m. (S. T.).

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior Sunday class will be conducted at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to-morrow at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia will expound "Plato's Republic". The class is open to the public.
The Junior class will not meet.
The Brotherhood celebration Day has been postponed till the end of June next as the University Examinations are fast approaching.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE FATAL RING.

There are few people who will be able to resist the hypnotic fascination of Pathe's latest serial. The general theme is instinct with a certain fantasy of Arabian superstition, which does away with a standard of reality in the plot, for Arabia has a mysteriousness all its own. "The Violet Diamond of Daroon", is a gem much sought after, not only by a secret society initiated into its secret but by a rich society girl supposed to have it in her possession, is mainly responsible for the story. The vicissitudes of this stone gives opportunities for thrilling adventures. There is, of course, a villain in the piece, and he has a large assortment of diabolical plans to ensnare the pretty heroine; and each episode contains some daring feat which, collected into a whole, present a series rarely equalled for ingenuity and courage on the part of the actors. A fight on the top of an express train, with the combatants swaying from side to side, as if each moment will be their last; a perilous climb over the giddy height of two sky-scrapers, with nothing but a slender girder between Pearl White and death; or a desperate leap to the rope of a parting boat these are only a few of the "thrills" gathered at random. At last comes the eagerly awaited sequel of the story, for the mystery grows more intense as the episodes run by.
Taken as a whole, Pathe have produced a fine, healthy, all-absorbing story which will call forth the school-boy enthusiasm lurking in every individual; and there is not the vestige of doubt about the drawing power of "The Fatal Ring". It is the sort of thing one could not resist after having seen the first instalment.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Pictures founded on famous plays have been always very popular and the management of the New Alexandra have added yet another to their list by the screening of a film entitled "The Lifeguardsman" founded upon Walter Howard's famous play, from this evening. A good deal of the success of a film, depends upon the title, and the title in the present instance is one that cannot fail to draw the public. This four part-drama, features Miss Annie Saker and Mr. Alfred Paumier. There is no more appealing note to be found in film or fiction than that of a child—and in particular the fatherless child—who at birth automatically becomes a nonentity. The scene of the film story is laid in the near east of Europe, in that particular region watered by the Danube, where the kingdom of Calvaria is separated from Daneland by the principality of Saxe-Steinburg. Another attraction in this week's programme at the New Alexandra, is, the two reel the screaming farce comedy entitled "Hello! Who's Your Lady Friend?" featuring Lupino Lane, whose eccentricities always create much mirth and merriment whenever depicted on the screen. This piece as a musical comedy on the legitimate stage had a great success and it is on the screen sure to be a greater success. In the absence of his betterhalf of course the worse-half thinks it is "up to him" to have a good time. The fun is fast and furious and the tangle of complications resembles a jig-saw done in the dark. It was a close shave for the worse half and he will never do it again.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The attraction in the new film-programme which will come into force at the Royal Opera House from to-morrow is a Bluebird masterpiece entitled "The Girl in the Checkered Coat." It is a very remarkable photoplay, even in the series of Bluebird photoplays, starring as it does Dorothy Phillips, in the dual role of Mary Graham and her unknown sister, Flash Fan, pickpocket and crook. By her work in this exacting task, she takes her place among the elect of the screen. There are several effective scenes in the play, where the superb photography characteristic of Bluebird cinematography finds full scope for operation. In addition to this play there is the usual Pathe's Gazette and a highly comic film, entitled "Poor Peter Pious." Peter Pious is a missionary and old friend of Eddie. Peter Pious, however, is at the same time Eddie's rival for the affections of Edith, which of course, Eddie cannot excuse. The way Eddie manages to outwit Peter is well worth knowing and is alone worth a visit to the Royal Opera House in the coming week.

ELDORADO CINEMA.

Three more chapters of that interesting picture novel, "The Great Secret," are to be screened to-night at the Eldorado. Mr. William Strong, the hero of the story, passes through many thrilling adventures and undergoes tremendous risks in order to liberate Beverly Clarke, the heroine, from the "Dragon's Den," a Chinese resort whither she has been spirited away by the agents of "The Secret Seven" at the close of the sixth chapter. William Strong, the young clubman, is a fine character for the screen, and Francis X. Bushman does full justice to the part. Miss Bayne is as captivating as Beverly Clarke and does some fine acting. Then there is Dr. Zulph, the arch-conspirator of "The Secret Seven". Perhaps the expert on crime would call this sort of man mentally unbalanced, because his deeeds are so startling as to seem beyond the realm of reason. Some would call him a shrewd egotist. He presents a character worth studying.

WEST END.

The second instalment of the beautiful Serial which the West End Cinema have been screening at present commences this week. The expectations held by the Cinema management for this great and costly serial have all been amply fulfilled. "Judex" was largely patronised during the first week. The extremely pathetic story of Revenge thwarted by Love in the case of a young man, the fine acting of two smart babies in their respective roles, the rich setting of the photoplay and above all the realism of the fascinating plot—all these combine to ensure happy public opinion. The film earned the applause of crowded houses last week. The second four parts shown this week are equally powerful.

NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA.

Those who love to see marvellous circus feats, will learn with pleasure that the New Alahmbra Cinema has arranged to screen that world-renowned Serial "Peg O' The Ring" 42,000 ft. long from this evening. The first and succeeding instalments will comprise 8 parts and 12,000 ft. and each show will last two hours. The serial is too well known to need any praise at length, and the cinema public will like the opportunity offered them at half the prices.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Temperance Club, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. Moreshwar Vimayak Shingne on "Devotion" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Club in Dongre's Building, New Foras Road.

BOMBAY CHURCHES

(Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 10th, 1918.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy: Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral Woodward in E Flat. Hymns 268, 106, 322, 5-0, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles 41 and 43 Chants. Anthem 1. Hymns 269, 105, 257. Collections for Society for Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday 4 and 43. Evensong at 6-0 p.m. Communion Service (Choral) and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English.— Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Chuch of Scotland. Woodby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—Minister Rev. Rahator, 8-15 a.m., Byculla. 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. Tamil and Telugu Service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe. English Service 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School. 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby. 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday, 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses: 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X Fernandes Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Sermon and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Low Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m. Mass.

"INDIAN STATES IN THE RECONSTRUCTION"
MEMO
BY
Mr. MANSUKHALAL R. MEHTA
Re. 1 0 0
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"NO INTERFERENCE WITH LANDLORDS!"

SUGGESTION IN CITY CORPORATION.

"RIGHTS" OF LANDLORDS EMPHASIZED.

DEBATE ON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. H. D. McBain presiding, when the Special Committee's report regarding the question of high prices and the houserents prevalent in the City was discussed at great length. There was a good deal of recrimination between the Corporators representing the Landlords, Millowners and the Public. The debate had to be adjourned to Thursday next for want of time.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned debate on the following proposition moved by Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar, and seconded by Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya:—

"Tha the report dated the 16th February 1918, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6445, dated the 10th January 1918, regarding the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he could not support all the recommendations of the Committee and he especially disagreed with its recommenation that the special enactment for Bombay should apply only to residential tenements of which the standard rent was Rs. 50 per mensem or less. The middle classes had suffered equally with the poorer classes on account of high prices of foodstuffs and increase of rent. And he did not understand why the middle classes should not have the relief. The Corporation was a body mainly of landlords, which did not care for the poor. But all landlords were not like that, and for himself he would say that he had not increased the rent of his building by a single pie (Applause). He gave instances of the enormous rise in rent, and said a cinema, which previously paid a rent of Rs. 400 per month, had now to pay Rs. 1,750 per month, and in some cases the rent of residential buildings had gone up from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per month. Dr. Sukhia whom he once thought to be a champion of the public was also on the side of profiteers. He could hardly see any face which could say any word on behalf of the tenants.

A DEFENCE OF LANDLORDS.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said the question had to be looked at from a broad imperial and statesmanlike point of view. The men who complained about the landlords attended cinemas lulled in luxuries, gambled in the clubs attended races drank, never used a hack victoria if they could get taxi. These were the profiteers.

Mr. Mirza: How is this profiteering?

Mr. Byramji: Instead of paying more money to the landlords these men wanted to spend it on their luxuries and on themselves! Continuing he said an Englishman's home was his castle.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: But when he lets the castle? (Laughter).

Mr. Byramji said there should be no interference with the landlords.

"LANDLORDS' HANDS FORCED."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia protested against Mr Dhondy's assertion that the Corporation was a body of landlords, which did not care for the poor. The Committee had said they must protect the poor, and in view of that who could say that the Corporation did not care for the poor? He was a trustee of a charitable trust, which leased its plot to a cinema at a monthly rent of Rs. 400. On the expiry of the lease there were several offers, some of them of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,300, and the Trustees got a notice that if they did not accept the highest offer the Advocate-General would be moved. Now he (the speaker) asked what the Trustees were to do in that case? The limit of Rs. 50 recommended by the Committee was a reasonable one, and as to buildings fetching higher rents, that question should be left to be dealt with by the landlord and the tenant.

BOMBAY MORE EXPENSIVE THAN LONDON.

Mr. A. M. Tod could not agree with the report at all, but he certainly did agree with some of the minutes. It was not only the labourers that needed to be protected but also that large class of people who belonged to the middle classes. He gave instances to show how the middle classes had suffered an account of the very great increase of rent which they had to pay. Bombay had become a more expensive city to live in than even London, and the rents in Birmingham and other provincial towns were generally not 25 or 30 per cent. of what they were in Bombay.

DR. BATLIWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said he agreed with the report partly. He was rather surprised that no relief had been afforded to the middle-class, who were really the backbone of the people. These middle-class people had suffered untold miseries on account of this heartless profiteering. The middle-class which were a respectable class, who could not beg, and who could not shift into slums, were the main sufferers by this increase of rent. He therefore moved an amendment that the report be approved to the end of para 4 and instead of para 5 Government might be requested that the scale of gradation, as recommended by him in his minute of dissent might be adopted.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said profiteering had become a vice and it should be put down. Most of the *bona fide* landlords had not increased the rents but it was mostly those who speculated in buildings that had put up the rents.

MR. ORR'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. P. Orr said the rents fixed in England were on the basis of pre-war rents. There was no increase allowed in England. He agreed with Dr. Batliwala as to the desirability of adopting a scale of gradation, but he proposed a sort of moratorium on the demands of landlords. He suggested that the landlords should give six months' notice of the increase in rents to the tenants.

LANDLORD ENTITLED TO REASONABLE INCREASE.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said they were perfectly justified in taking this measure as a war measure, and if they took that view they could then discuss the question dispassionately. There was profiteering of all sorts, including the matter under discussion, and there could be no doubt that people were rackrented. It was not possible of course to check all manners of profiteering. In Bombay the profiteering of house-rents was rather a difficult matter, on account of the limited supply of houses. But he had no doubt that the co-operation was of the opinion that profiteering should be checked by the Government, although he admitted that the landlords had been hard-hit by the operations of other profiteers. The limit of Rs. 50 would practically apply to three-room tenements only. The landlord was entitled to a reasonable increase in rents over the standard that obtained before the war. He did not see what induced the Government to arrive at the figure of 10 per cent. embodied in the Bill. The argument of fixing a limit was entirely fallacious. He did not see any reason why a certain class of people should be mulcted of a large part of their income because others had the monopoly of houses and the tenants could not help it. He thought 5 per cent. was the more reasonable figure compared to the 10 per cent. fixed by Government. Mr. Mehta then read a letter from one Mr. Bhat showing that in Mr. Narottam Morarji's chawl on Kalbadevi Road there had been an increase in the rent from Rs. 12 in 1914 to Rs. 22 at the present time. He thought English conditions differed from those of Bombay, and they could not make their rules applicable to the country.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mehta then moved an amendment that the report be adopted with the following alterations: That instead of paragraph 5 in the report Government be informed that the Corporation think that the rise over the standard of 1915 of a uniform increase of simple 5 per cent. every year be allowed on all rents until six months after the war.

PROTECTION OF MIDDLE-CLASSES.

Mr. R. D. Hughes was in substantial agreement with the recommendations of the Committee, but he did not consider they went quite far enough to meet existing conditions. The suggestion to make the special enactment applicable only to residential tenements carrying a rental of Rs. 50 or less fell, to his mind, short of what was desirable if the situation was to be adequately met. This limit should be extended to Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 200, or even Rs. 300 per month. There was a very considerable class who needed protection at the hands of the authorities and were as much entitled to receive it as that other class to whom one member would have that protection restricted. In fact their need was greater, for whereas what were called the "poor" were much better off than those others, who could, to quote that member, "very well afford to look after themselves", and the poor were in most cases given allowance by their employers to meet the extra cost of living, the "cinema-going," "race-attending" and the "luxury loving" ones got no such compensation, and indeed many of them had to submit to a reduction of pay or seek service elsewhere. Then again he (the speaker) could not see why the provision should affect residential tenements only and why it should not extend to shops and business premises also. He knew of instances in which the hand of the landlord had been laid exceeding heavy on tenants of this class of property. A consequence of this was that prices must be so increased—to the detriment of the purchaser—as to provide the wherewithal to satisfy the demands of the insatiable landlords. This phase of the question had a very important bearing on prices.

MR. WADIA'S TRUST IN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of neither the Committee's report nor of the amendments and was of opinion that the best thing the Corporation could do was to leave the matter in the hands of Government as the latter had moved in the matter. There was a lot of difference between mill companies and landlords. The former had to risk their capital, and use skilled labour, while the landlords had to do nothing of the kind. He himself bought a house about fifteen years ago for Rs. 40,000, which now was worth rupees two lakhs and a half. He had not put a single nail into it ever since he bought it and yet it gave a fictitious value now, on account of the operations of the Improvement Trust, the Municipal Corporation and other bodies.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy: Then sell it for Rs. 40,000 and give the rest in charity (laughter).

Mr. Wadia said they should leave the whole question in the hands of Government, as he thought what the Government had suggested was the wisest thing to do in the matter. He did not understand why the seven per cent. should be left out. These belonged to a class of people who had to live up to a certain standard, had to spend a lot of money to educate their children and incur other necessary expenses, and he did not understand why they should be left to the tender mercies of the landlords. This seven per cent. meant 80,000 people.

"LEAVE THE LANDLORDS ALONE."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said he neither approved of the report nor the arguments of Mr. Wadia. He did not think that 5 per cent. rise was enough. The Improvement Trust was the biggest landlord, and they had increased their prices. People had taken a leaf out of their book. The Committee's report was no report at all. They should allow the Government to do what they liked, and also leave the landlords alone.

At this stage the President asked the speakers to keep to their time and not to speak too much.

"NOT A LANDLORDS' CORPORATION."

Mr. J. B. Petit said the report ought to be accepted, also the principle enunciated in it. When he said that, they had gone to the farthest limit in the interests of the people committed to their care. They had to look after the interest of both the landlords and the tenants and the Corporation could no longer be called the landlords' Corporation. War had brought on an increase in the prices of other household necessaries and was not the landlord entitled to his increase? He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that 5 per cent. increase only be allowed over the rents of 1914.

The amendment fell for want of a seconder.

BILL NOT A STRINGENT MEASURE.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna said there was one consolation that although a number of Corporators had spoken either in favour of or against the Committee's report none of them had denied that there had been profiteering in rents, and no attempt had been made to ask Government to withdraw the Bill. He agreed with the Hon. Mr. Mehta that Government should not interfere with the normal rise in rents, but he disputed Mr. Mehta's assertion that the normal rise amounted to 5 per cent. on the gross value. The normal rise was not 5 per cent. as stated by Mr. Mehta but 2.712 per cent. per year on the gross value of 1907-08. He (the speaker) gave figures to show that the assessable value of 1907-08 was Rs. 4,42,79,940. The total increase in the gross value on account of rise in rents in the following ten years was Rs. 16,12,743 in 1908-09, Rs. 16,74,519 in 1909-10, Rs. 9,11,412 in 1910-11, Rs. 15,10,885 in 1911-12, Rs. 8,77,132 in 1912-13, Rs. 15,60,223 in 1913-14, Rs. 10,29,008 in 1914-15, Rs. 11,77,370 in 1915-16, Rs. 6,23,335 in 1916-17 and Rs. 10,05,783 in 1917-18. The average increase on account of rise in rents in the ten years was thus about twelve lakhs or 2.712 per year on the gross value of 1907-08. This showed that the normal rise had not been 5 per cent. but much below that. The ten per cent. increase on the standard rent which Government proposed to allow gave the landlords an abnormal increase,—an increase greater even than sought to be given by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and it showed that the Government Bill was by no means a stringent measure for landlords. It proposed to afford relief to all classes of people.

CO-OPERATION WITH FOOD CONTROLLER.

Mr. R. S. Navalker, said the Committee was desirous that the present Food Controller Mr. Cadell should be given all facilities and co-operation to carry out his work. From the way in which Mr. Cadell discharged his work as a President of the Foodstuffs Committee it was hoped that he would bring to bear the same zeal and energy upon the present question. The main difficulty in connection with foodstuffs was the transport problem. As regarded the other part of the report viz., the prevention of any unnecessary increase in the house rent the Committee had made a report adopting the general lines of the English Act of 1915, with two specific recommendations that it should be confined to dwelling houses where the monthly rent did not exceed rupees fifty per month and that for any improvements effected an additional allowance of ten per cent. might be allowed, and that the standard rent should be the same as the pre-war rent and any dispute in connection with house rent might be decided by the Small Causes Court and not by the Special Tribunal as announced by his Excellency in his speech.

"WORSE THAN SHYLOCKS."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said he challenged the landlords or the mill-owners to deny that the Corporation as a body represented the interests of both those people. They could see that from the way such a just measure had been opposed by the landlords. The landlords were worse than Shylocks in some respects. They were pitiless.

Mr. Byramji: You would do the same if you were a landlord like us.

Continuing, Dr. Jehangir said, the tenants did not object to a reasonable rise, but the landlords sucked their blood. Mr. Byramji had talked of the risks of the landlords in investing their monies before the war in lands. But these men were now worth double. They were simply grabbing, and filching money from the poor tenants.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the question of high prices and house rents prevalent in the City, and also the proposal for opening Municipal shops for the sale of salt to the poor, have submitted the following report:—

Since the Committee was appointed Government have created the office of a Controller of Prices and appointed the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to the post. Government have also appointed several Committees to assist the Controller. They have also issued a notification whereby the rent recoverable for any artisan's or labourer's tenement which on 1st January 1915 fetched a rent of Rs. 10 or less is limited to 10 per cent. above that original rent. The Committee beg to express their approval of the measures taken by Government and they submit the following observations and suggestions for the consideration of Government in dealing further with the question of high prices and rents prevailing in the City.

The principal causes of the high prices of foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity were very lucidly and correctly summarised by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in addressing the meeting of citizens held on the 15th January 1918. The principal difficulty is the restriction of facilities of transport owing to the requirements of the Military authorities. Another cause may, as observed by his Excellency, be stated to be the heavy demands of the Military authorities for the forces overseas. With regard to these difficulties the Committee beg to state that the public of Bombay has cheerfully borne and will resolutely face all hardships incidental to the great war in which the Empire is now engaged. At the same time it is desirable that any hardship caused in consequence of lack of organization or other avoidable causes should be averted, that the requirements of the civil population should be carefully ascertained and that purchases for war requirements should be so regulated as to cause the least disturbance of the market. Much of the difficulty now experienced in this City might be obviated if the articles required for war purposes are obtained so far as possible from up-country.

The Committee note with satisfaction that it is proposed that the Ward Committees appointed by Government to assist the Controller of Prices should open shops for the sale of grain and small household necessaries. The Committee recommend that the Municipal Commissioner should also be authorized to purchase, hold stocks of and sell necessaries of life as he may consider necessary and advisable to do.

RISE IN RENTS.

As regards the rise in rents, the Committee are of opinion that it would not be desirable to set up any special fair rent courts or committees. They consider that the question can be dealt with in a much more simple and satisfactory manner on the lines of the special legislation of the United Kingdom, *viz.*, the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915. Under this Act the pre-war rent is adopted as the standard rent and it has been laid down that where the rent of a dwelling house to which the Act applies has been, since the commencement of the war, or is hereafter during the continuance of the Act, increased above the standard rent, the amount by which the increased rent exceeds the standard rent shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, be irrecoverable. The Act provides safeguards against the tenant being required to pay any fine, premium or other like sum in addition to the rent and it also protects the tenant from being ejected for non-payment of the enhanced rental. The Committee recommend that Government may be moved to undertake special legislation on these lines. Government have already fixed the rent payable on 1st January 1915 as the standard rent in the cases of houses of artisans and labourers and the Committee recommend that the same standard may be adopted in regard to the case of the houses to which the special enactment should apply. The English Act is made applicable to a house or a part of a house the annual amount of the standard rent of which does not exceed (a) in the case of a house situate in the metropolitan police district, including therein the City of London, 35 pounds, (b) in the case of a house situate in Scotland, 30 pounds, and (c) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, 26 pounds. The Committee are of opinion that the special enactment for Bombay should apply only to residential tenements of which the standard rent is Rs. 50 per mensem or less. The Committee consider it desirable to note that according to the Census Report of 1911, there were 929,082 occupants of houses in the City, out of whom those occupying one-room tenements numbered 743,247, those occupying two-room tenements 92,109, and those occupying three-room tenements 33,055, making a total of 868,411, almost all of whom will come within the limit of rent of Rs. 50 per mensem recommended by the Committee. It will therefore be observed that the Committee's recommendation if adopted will afford relief to about 93 per cent. of the total population of the City.

MR. MODY'S MINUTE.

Mr. H. P. Mody has attached the following minute to the report:—

I regret I cannot agree with this report in so far as it relates to the control of rents. It shows a very imperfect realization of the hardship inflicted on large numbers of people by the abnormal rise of rents which has recently taken place. The Committee seems to think that the only people who have suffered by rackrenting are the poor and the so-called lower middle classes. It ignores the existence of that large class with a fixed income, which has to maintain a certain standard of life, and which has been hit very hard already by the greatly increased cost of living. If it is necessary to give relief to workmen, artisans and the like, who are receiving some compensation for dear living in the shape of increased wages and earnings, it is at least equally necessary to go to the rescue of people higher up in the scale, whose incomes have remained stationary, while their expenses have mounted up in every direction through the economic pressure of the war. Large numbers of such people are left out of the scope of the Committee's recommendations with their fifty-rupee limit. The report quotes figures which seek to prove that 93 per cent. of the population will be benefited if the Committee's suggestions are carried out. In view of the changed conditions of the present day, the figures of 1911 which have been quoted must be received with great caution. Any way, the inference sought to be drawn from them is wholly misleading. No amount of special pleading can obscure the fact that there are thousands of people whom the Committee's recommendations will not touch, and whose cases demand equal consideration with those of people in the somewhat lower strata of life. I pressed this view strongly on the Committee, but to no purpose. Some members seemed to think that the poor down-trodden landlord was a much-abused individual, who was sought to be robbed of his just dues by those who wanted to turn philanthropists at other people's expense. There was a feeling that it is all a question of demand and supply, and that a general restriction on the landlord's right to dictate his own terms was unjustified and uncalled for. Those who hold such opinions will have ample opportunities of pressing them upon the attention of Government before the new Bill becomes law, and I hope they will spare no pains to convince a misguided public that it has been clamouring without reason. For my part, in common with a large number of people, I welcome generally the measures which Government propose to take to check a condition of things which was fast developing into a crisis. My only regret is that in this matter the Committee should be so lamentably behind public opinion, so woefully unconscious of public feeling.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji in his minute writes:—

I am in agreement with the first four paragraphs of this report, but am sorry I do not concur in some of the recommendations made in the last paragraph and am unable, therefore, to sign this report.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Unsatisfactory report.—I am sorry to say that the report is not what it should have been from the Municipal Corporation—the only and real representative body of the ratepayers of the City.

Unsatisfactory solution of important questions.—Two important questions of high prices of foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity and rents prevailing in the City are cursorily dealt with in the report and not at all satisfactorily.

The most important causes ignored.—As to the causes of the high prices of foodstuffs and articles of daily necessity, the most important ones with regard to foodstuffs and cloth are entirely ignored, *viz.*, (1) the very large quantity of foodstuffs being freely permitted to be sent out from this country of India which is sorely in need of them and also from other Eastern countries to the West for the requirements of the *civil populations* of the over-sea countries of the Allies and some of the Neutrals, *in addition to* the very large military requirements; and (2) the studious silence in the report in respect to the very heavy prices for cloth actually manufactured in the City and not met with any difficulty due to non-applicability of any transport restrictions. This very fact of the reticence with regard to the great profiteering in cloth business evidently shows that the Corporation is not a property holder body but really a Millowner Corporation.

The paramount duty of the Indian Government.—As for the demands of the civil population of the British Isles and for *all* military demands of Great Britain and its Allies the Bombayites and the Indians do not and should not at all grudge or grumble for it is more or less their duty to do so to enable the British Rulers to secure final victory over the enemies—the real aggressors in this calamitous war so unrighteously waged by them against humanity, justice, democracy (parliamentary government) and liberty, but, I candidly say that it is the paramount duty of the Government of India as well as of the Provincial Governments to first see to the great wants of the peoples under their charge and to provide them with the necessary foodstuffs after the military requirements are fulfilled in *preference to* the civil populations of the Allied countries.

The studied silence with regard to the real causes of enhanced rents.—With regard to the question of increased rents in the City, I regret to observe the studied silence in the report as to the real and important causes thereof. It is an admitted fact that the real and most substantial cause is *inter alia* the want of requisite house-accommodation in the City caused generally by rather indiscreet, ill-considered and ill-advised actions of Government, the Improvement Trust, the Railway Companies and the Municipality.

Mistakes by Government.—Had the Government not prevented the families of the Europeans to go home, had put a firm foot down upon the Railway Companies, with regard to their undue enhancements of fares for their suburban traffic and the extensions of their workshops in the heart of the city—thus seriously encroaching upon the most desirable building sites for dwelling purposes, had timely impressed and insisted upon the Improvement Trust the great desirability and necessity of providing the requisite number of new buildings for the poor and middle classes of the population before the demolition of old ones, and had not put up temporary or semi-permanent sheds for the Military and various hospitals for the wounded and the military sick in the City itself instead of in the Salsette Talukas where there are very large areas of open ground,—thus immensely adding to the influx of the people both by the wounded and their families and the very large number of military men, the recruits and the followers, there would not have been so serious an encroachment upon the house-accommodation in the City as is the case now.

Blunders of the Improvement Trust, the Railway Companies and the Municipality.—Similarly, had the Improvement Trust not demolished a much larger number of dwellings before constructing new ones to fully accommodate the displaced population, and not adopted the most restrictive building rules and the exacting policy of demanding heavily exorbitant rates per square yard of their vacant lands, and had the Railway Companies been stopped from encroaching upon the available building sites within the City and adopting the Shylock policy of enhancing fares on ordinary and season tickets for those who wanted to migrate to or had gone to reside in the suburbs and had not the Municipality restricted the heights of buildings in the City and prevented the construction of frame buildings and molested the property-holders in various directions there would not have followed such a dearth of house-accommodation and consequent increase in demand thereof resulting in overcrowding, congestion and increased rents in the City as is evident at present.

All these would have been easily avoided had the authorities taken care to provide building sites and buildings with greater heights than only 70 feet and to permit the construction of frame buildings to their full heights particularly for the poor and lower middle classes either by means of public agencies or through private enterprise.

Out of 16,094 in the City 8,575 are poor house-owners.—Government must not forget while legislating that there are over 8,500 poor house-owners including hundreds of widows who have to maintain themselves and their families on the mere paltry income of less than Rs. 25 per mensem of their small properties in these very hard times when the prices of ordinary foodstuffs, building materials and drainage and water fittings for repairs, and labour have gone up exceedingly. Out of 16,094 house-owners in the City, no less than 8,575 are such a poor lot as do not get an annual income of even Rs. 300, i.e., Rs. 25 per mensem, as is evident from the Municipal assessment records.

MR. NAVALKAR'S MINUTE.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar's minute runs as follows:—

To overcome transport difficulty every facility should be afforded to coast crafts and country carts. If the Corporation had accepted my resolution in February, 1917, for the appointment of a food-controlling authority for the City much of the present hardship would have been avoided.

DR. BATTLIWALA'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. S. S. Battliwala in a separate minute writes:—

I agree with the Committee's report as regards the recommendation that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to purchase, hold stocks of and sell necessaries of life as he would consider necessary and advisable to do. As regards the rise in rents the Committee's recommendation to limit the controllable rent to Rs. 50 per mensem per each tenancy, i.e., all those, who pay Rs. 50 per mensem or under, shall be liable to pay an addition in their rents of 10 per cent. only for houses occupied by them since 1st January, 1915, does not give relief to the whole middle class which could safely be taken as paying rent up to Rs. 150. It is eminently desirable to give this class fair protection as it involves a great hardship on such middle class to meet exorbitant demands of increase in rents. It is not possible for the middle-class people to change their mode of living while maintaining their respectable status. In fact considering all their conditions this class would be hit harder than even the lower classes. It is said that on the basis of the census of 1911, 93 per cent. of the total population of the City will receive relief and safeguard from extraordinary rises in the rent by adopting the limit of rent at Rs. 50; but the scale of rents has greatly changed since 1911 and moreover this argument should not be the reason why relief should not be extended to the remaining 7 per cent. of the population so as to check unbearable drain on the purse of the middle and richer classes; while at the same time the liberty and rights of the landlord class may not be unduly trenched upon. I would therefore suggest that a scale of gradation be adopted thus—those that pay rent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 may be charged not more than 15 per cent. increase on their rent and those that pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 may be charged not more than 20 per cent. on their rent and those paying more than Rs. 150 may be charged not more than 25 per cent. of the rent. If the above suggestion is adopted it is very likely that the safeguard will be extended to the whole of the population from the lowest to the highest in proportion to their means and the landlord class will not feel that injustice has been done to them.

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THE COTTON DANGER.

DEMAND FOR A ROYAL CHARTER.

DO THEY DESERVE IT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The demand made by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., which claims to represent the interests of the entire cotton trading public comes like a bolt from the blue. The question arises, whether the said Association is a representative body in the true sense of the word. If minute and careful inquiries are instituted by the Government it will be very easy to ascertain, that the position is quite the reverse. Instead of having any regard for the Association there is widespread dissatisfaction and discontent prevailing among the Cotton trading public, owing to its high handed policy. It has absolutely forfeited the confidence of the trading public. The reasons for this are well known to the public and need not be discussed, unless found absolutely necessary. The composition of the Association is altogether *ex parte*. It is principally composed of European Exporters, Commission houses, and brokers. According to the information published in its latest publication of rules, etc., out of the Board of Directorate of nine, there is only one Indian; out of a list of 28 members there are hardly two or three natives while out of about 52 shareholders there are hardly half-a-dozen Indians. The worst position is that most of these Indians from amongst the shareholders, members or directors, are simply sleeping nominees and excepting one or two persons, hardly any one of them ever cares to attend, any of its meetings or take part in any of its deliberations. The reasons for this are also well known. They never have had any voice at all in the working of the Association and hence it is quite natural that anybody in their place would prefer to remain in the background. It is also a well-known fact, that the majority of the members of the Association are brokers. Their business naturally is to earn as much brokerage as they possibly can. Consequently, it is quite natural that they will advocate such views as they may feel justified for the time being. They must join hands with big operators in the bazar, because without this they cannot play any important part in the market. Now most of these very persons, are members of the committees for fixing daily or monthly rates for settlement purposes. They are also surveyors and arbitrators, for the purpose of examining cotton when tendered by sellers to the buyers. They are also members of the Appeal Committee to which such references are made, when parties are dissatisfied with the results of the surveyors. For some years, some of these broker-Directors have acted in a most extraordinary way. Generally they join the bull side. They act as brokers for a bull in buying cotton. They act as surveyor or arbitrator. Again when the seller appeals, they can get the original award confirmed. Again they can put up the prices so that the buyer can bleed the seller. Almost all the middle-class merchants have suffered enormously in this way. There is always a limit to people's feelings. Last year some of these brokers overdid their part, and the scandal created was found to be intolerable and unbearable. They acted in a most autocratic and conceited manner, and the dissatisfaction prevalent for many years burst out. There were meetings of the Indian dealers, and it was unanimously resolved by the entire Indian trade interest, to stop doing any business on the terms of the Association. Such a state of affairs has been going on since January, 1917, and although many attempts have been made to bring about conciliation and reasonable arrangement between the Association and the Indian dealers, nothing of importance has taken place so far. Last year two particular firms of English brokers acted for a well-known bull operator. They bought forward cotton for him. They acted as his surveyors. In case of need they themselves took delivery of the cotton on his behalf. The seniors of these firms were members of the Directorate, of the price-fixing Committee, of the official Appeal Committee and, so forth Now under such circumstances what could one expect from an Association composed and constituted, as it is. With such a record at their back, it is really surprising that the self-constituted arbitrators of the cotton trade such as Directors of the Cotton Association have come forward to demand from the Government a Royal Charter. Do they not even guess that times are changed and that people have at last begun to know what is right and what is wrong, and what is for their interest and what is against theirs? It is confidently hoped that the representation of the Cotton Association will be treated by the Government as it deserves.

It is time that whole machinery of the Association which is bad to the very core, should be destroyed and replaced with another, after careful consideration. Unless some such step is taken at once, the consequences will not be desirable. Indians are too late in rising to the occasion and it is now necessary that they should come forward, and get themselves heard and fully represented in such bodies in which they have the most vital interest than most of these broker-Directors. A public meeting of the trade must be called at the earliest opportunity to protest against the misleading representation of the Association.—Yours, etc.,

H. K. S.

Bombay, March 7.

[We regret we cannot find room for the numerous communications we have received on this subject. We shall deal with the matter in our editorial columns on Monday. —Editor "B. C."]

RETIRING STATION MASTER OF BULSAR.

ENTERTAINED AT A GATHERING BY THE RESIDENTS, MR. COLLINS PRESIDING.

THE UNA HOPKINS MEMORIAL WAR WORKROOM.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JEHANGIR MODY.

The quite little organisation know as the Una Hopkins Memorial War Workman has been running now for to years, and has justified its existence many times over.

It is to be regretted that on account of the President being no longer able to supervise it, the happy little Workroom has had to be closed up.

Mr. Jehangir Mody, the Proprietor of the Apollo Hotel where the Room has had its resting place these two years, has given the Room with fans and lights free, as he did the previous year for the use of the War Workers, and on 25th February the Ladies of the Room, through the President, marked their appreciation of his generosity by presenting him with an illuminated address. He was considerably and pleasurably surprised, and in a very happy little speech of thanks showed the right spirit when he said he was a British subject and as such felt it his right and duty to serve his King when opportunity offered and if only the Ladies would keep the Workroom going, there would always be a Room at their disposal.

All those present felt much regret that the happy association is at an end as well as that the Red Cross, and the Navy, and sometimes the Women's Depot would no longer benefit by the work and the subscriptions, for during the last many months, all the weekly, goodly supply of garments to the Red Cross have been gifts from the Room fund. May firms have been good enough to give the material with which have been made hundred of Ward slippers. Messrs. Singers have lent two treadle machines, and with others lent by kind friends there have often been six and seven machines going in the Room.

The following list of the output, will speak for itself of the industry and liberality of the members of this War Workroom.

Shirts, 530; Pyjamas, 299; Drill Shorts, 188; Hospital Bags, 968; Ward Slippers, 754; Pairs; Handkerchiefs. 816; Muslin Singlets, 200; Vests, 202; Head nets, 159; Swabs, 61; Cardigans, 54; Mufflers, 121; Cholera Belts, 16; Washing Gloves, 1,446; Quilted Neck protectors, 313; Underpants, 30; "Hussifs", 32; Socks, 11 pairs; Knitted Singlets, 3; Knee caps, 8; Kimonos, 8; Cushions, 9; Khaki Belts, 274; Ditty Bags. 189; Surgical aprons, 2; Overalls, 3; Many Tailed Bandages, 1,091; Roller Bandages, 1,000.

DEATH OF MR. M. G. RALE.

Mr. M. G. Rale, a well known leader and senior pleader of Aurangabad Bar while travelling from Nasik to Benares suddenly passed away by heart failure on Tuesday. He was well known in the Aurangabad Division the Berars and the Central Division for his activities in the public interests.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

The Bombay Horse Show, to be held at the Willingdon Club, on Saturday next week promises to be one of the most popular ever held in Bombay. Up to date more than 160 different horses have been entered for the various classes. In the Jumping Competition for horses, the entries are unprecedented, no fewer than 40 having so far been sent in. In the class for Hacks nearly 50 horses have been entered and in the Hunters Class up to date there are over 40 entries. All other classes are well filled.

The enormous jumping classes make it impossible to hold the entire competition on Saturday, the 16th. The Committee have, therefore, decided that all horses entered must jump in a preliminary round on Friday evening, the 15th, commanding at 4-30 p.m. sharp. From this preliminary round the best performers will be selected to jump in the final round on the next afternoon.

The Classes for Remounts, Body Guard Horses, and open classes for Horses, Country Breds and Arabs (classes 6, 7 and 8) will be shewn before lunch on Saturday. Times will be given in the programme, which will be obtainable from all Clubs three days before the Show.

For the convenience of Purdah ladies, a special tent will be reserved, applications for tickets should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bodyguard Lines, Chowpatti.

ADDRESS TO MR. F. FRAMJI.

RETIRING STATION MASTER OF BULSAR

An interesting gathering of the residents of Bulsar was held at Bulsar last week to present a valedictory address to Mr. Fakirji Framji, Station Master at Bulsar, who retires from service after having served the B. B. & C. I. Railway for over forty years. The gathering was presided over by Mr. Collins and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Fakirji was the receipient of a souvenir from the Railway employees and presents from merchants and residents of the town amongst whom he had rendered himself popular by his genial disposition and an earnestness to be of service to everybody. Mr. Fakirji after serving as a guard for a number of years was appointed Deputy Station Master at Grant Road where also he had gathered a large circle of friends who, on his transfer from Grant Road to Viramgaum, took the opportunity of publicly showing their appreciation of his work by presenting him with an excellent souvenir at a meeting held at the Petit Bungalow at Tardeo, at the hands of the late Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas. After serving at Virambaum and Godhra, Mr. Fakirji came to Bulsar seven years ago. He was always spoken of very highly by his superiors.

INDIAN MUSIC CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the programme of the first day's proceedings of the Music Conference which is to be held under the auspices of the Academy of Indian Music to-day commencing at 6 p.m., (S.T.)

1. Prayer in Behari Rag by female students of the Vidyalaya.
2. Welcome Song.
3. Speech by Pandit Vishnu Digamber (Chairman of the Reception Committee.)
4. Election of the President.
5. Music (Karnatic) by students of the Vidyalaya.
6. Address by the President Mr. M. R. Jayakar,
7. Chorus.

Concert at 10 p.m.

PETROL SCARCITY.

Stocks of "Shell" petrol in Bombay are very low and supplies have to come from Calcutta and Madras where they expect further receipt of consignments from over seas. Transport by rail being difficult, supplies are received by the local agents only on a reduced scale and it is even feared that on some days there might be entire dearth of "Shell". If customers find any default in the prompt provision of "Shell," they must take account of these difficulties.

KEROSENE OIL IN FLAMES ON THE ROAD

A hawker in kersoine oil was wheeling an oil cart along the Pinjrapole Lane on Thursday evening when near the corner of Kaka Street the brass tap fixed into the oil tank suddenly came off and the oil started flowing on the road. The hawker tried to stop the flow and a crowd collected. Suddenly the oil on the road burst into flames, and the fire spread to the door of a godown in a building which caught fire. The Bhuleshwar and the Babula Tank fire engines, on being informed, came to the scene and extinguished the fire. The oil cart was practically destroyed. The hawker in confusion ran away and has not since been seen. The cart belonged to the Standard Oil Company of New York.

SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Fund held on Thursday with Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy in the Chair, it was resolved that the Fund comprising Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 16,000, together with the cash balance of Rs. 338-9-2 be transferred and handed over to the Trustees of the Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital on condition that the Hospital Trustees spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on a marble bust of the late Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas for being placed in a prominent position in the Hospital with suitable inscription thereon, and the balance of the Fund to be held by the Hospital Trustees as a separate fund to be called "The Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Memorial Fund" and the interest thereof to be applied for Hospital purposes at the discretion of the Hospital Trustees.

Official and Personal.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Jinnah will be detained in Delhi until the 15th instant.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Marine Lines Camp on Friday afternoon to see the regiments recently returned from active service.

TO DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

For the Second Division of the Back Bay Plate it is hard to select the winner as the field will be very large and a good deal depends of a favourable draw and so forth. With these points in mind we give a chance to

HARRINGTON

for win, Tit Bits place, Alladin place. Fluke Investor.

For the First Division of the same plate we prefer

NATAL

for win, Brookhri place, Dandelion third.

For the Perth Plate,

GLADIATOR

stands the best chance for win, Red Quill second, Our Day third.

For the Consolation Plate we like

PANTOMINE

for win, Loxwood place, Bandit third. Fluke Mazboot.

WAYNFLETE

will run well in the five furlong straight, Foolish Fancy second, Dollet third. Glass Rock is a good fluke as he has given a splendid gallop.

For the Haydock Plate we like

MADRINA

for win, Andoversford second and Penny Pie third. Prezemsyl fluke.

DARTMOOR

is considered a good thing for the Trombay Plate, Black Ivory second and Ajmer third. Fluke Fury.

For the Second Dealer we like

DICTATE

for win, Honour for place, Sufwat place.

MEERUT RACES.

THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Mar. 8.

STAYERS' PLATE RACE COURSE over seven flights of hurdles.

Glenlyon, 12-1; Turbulent, 11-8; Mil, 11-3; Simoon, 9.

SARDHANA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Taylene, 11-1; Little Wonder, 10-5; Army, 9-1; Lady Malwood, 7-6; Sincere, 6-12.

KADER PLATE RACE COURSE.

My Boy, 10-10; Short Skirt, 9-8; Talarim, 8-10; Turbulent, 8-4; Hookkoo, 6-13; Moonsoon, 6-10.

PRODUCE FUND PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Red Duke, 10-9; Sugar Cane, 9-1; Bally Apple, 8-3; Indian Apple, 7-6; Sarfaraz, 16.

KEMPTON PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Laxy Marcmint, 11-3; Amalgam, 9-2; Avanti, 8-10; Molly D, 8-6; Bonnie Blush 8-2; More King, 7-1. Balsam, 6-9; Late Night, 6-2.

DESERT PLATE RACE COURSE.

British, 9-0; Searchlight, 7-7; Mubrook, 7-6; Dharosh, 7-1; Farchond, 6-12.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance —One thousand Yds.

Mohal, 9-3; Lightning, 8-13; Mount Pleasant, 8-8; Regalie, 7-10; Peshwa, 7-8; Little Soldier, 7-9.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Friday Tarwadi and Worli reporting one attack each, Dhobi Talao, one attack and one death, Middle and Lower Colaba, two attacks and Market, two attacks and one death. Twenty-one attacks and eight deaths occurred from small-pox, thus bringing the total mortality for the day to 131 cases as against 713 of the corresponding day of last year and 918 of 1916.

The total approximate gross earning of State railways from 1st April 1917 to 23rd February 1918 are more more by Rs. 4,86,66,259 than figures for the corresponding period of 1916-17.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF THE VAIDS AND HAKIMS OF BOMBAY.

SUPPORT TO HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

A public meeting of Vaids and Hakims of Bombay under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vaidya Mandal (The Indian Medical Association) was held on Sunday last in the Hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, when a large number of Vaids and Hakims practising in Bombay were present. Dr. Popat Prabhuram was called to the chair.

Dr. Popat in his speech said that it was a well known fact now that the actions of the Medical Council established under the Medical Registration Act of 1912 indirectly to lower the prestige of Vaids and Hakims practising in Bombay though it was promised when the Act was passed that the Act was not so intended. The Surgeon-General then had said: "It was never pretended for one moment that the passage of the bill was to protect the qualified medical practitioner from Vaid and Hakim. What was said was that it was to protect the qualified medical practitioner from the unqualified man practising according to Western methods the untrained compounders such as may be found in every bazaar and so on." Notwithstanding this promise given by the highest Medical Officer of the Bombay Government, who, again, was officially appointed as president of the Medical Council, registered medical practitioners taking an interest in and associating with Vaids and Hakims were harassed and threatened with the removal of their names from the register. The Council also in some cases had gone out of their way in serving notices to several Vaids practising in Bombay on grounds which are quite unintelligible. Such action it was quite clear went to lower the prestige of Vaids and Hakims in their brother practitioners' estimation as well as of the public amongst whom they practise. The Council again tried to disassociate medical practitioners in such a way as to cause hardship and embarrassment by the bedside of patients at critical times. It was, therefore, time now when this meeting should take action by which this public calamity could be avoided and the prestige of Vaids and Hakims would not suffer. He might be allowed to bring to their notice, that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, though once defeated in the Council by a small majority of only four, even after the appointment of experts who opposed his Medical Bill of 1917, was again to ask for leave to introduce the same bill which concerned Vaids and Hakims with a little change into the Council. Under the circumstances it was their duty to give hearty support to the Bill and to request His Excellency the Governor in Council to allow the introduction of the bill. He therefore requested Hakim Rustamji Edalji to put before you the first resolution.

Hakim Rustomji Edalji proposed that

"This meeting of Vaids and Hakims supports Hon. Mr. Patel's bill further to amend the Medical Registration Act of 1912 to be brought before the Legislative Council for leave for introduction and requests that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to grant Mr. Patel leave to introduce the Bill."

Vaidyaraj Dayabhai Adhvaru seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Khatkhatay then moved the second resolution:

"That this meeting heartily welcomes to Bombay the Ayur-Vedic Tibbi Conference established in Delhi in connection with the Ayur-Vedic Tibbi College, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Viceroy Lord Hardinge and requests the co-operation of the medical practitioners, the Vaids Hakims and the public for its success."

Vaidyaraj Trimbaklal T. Muni seconded the resolution and the same was passed unanimously.

Vaidyaraj Pandurang Shastri Kelkar then moved:—

"That this meeting puts on record its great disapproval of the actions of the Bombay Medical Council during the last five years towards registered medical practitioners associating with Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners and draws the attention of the Government to the harm the Council has been thus indirectly doing to the prestige of Vaids and Hakims."

Mr. Meherjibhai Vaidya seconded the resolution which passed unanimously.

Vaidyaraj Appashastri Sathe then moved the following Resolution:—

"That if the Government finds it necessary at the time of the discussion of Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Medical Bill to appoint experts in the Legislative Council as was done last time they should kindly side by side appoint the same number of experts of the indigenous systems who can protect the interests of the practitioners of those systems."

Hakim Bajavi seconded the resolution which pased unanimously.

A Resolution was also passed on the motion of Dr. Popat praying for the recovery of Lord Willingdon and congratulating Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah on his appointment.

At the expiration of the meeting, Hakim Mansinhji was voted to the Chair and Vaidyaraj Dhirajram proposed that.

In consideration of the stand taken by Dr. Popat against the charge of Infamous conduct brought on him by the Bombay Medical Council for his connection with the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College an thus protected the claims of the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine and its practitioners at great personal inconvenience, anxiety and pecuniary loss and getting out successful in the investigation of the Council this meeting resolves that steps should be taken to give a public recognition of his efforts in the matter.

Vaidyaraj Tribhuwan Sharma seconded and Hakimji Mansinhji supported the resolution which was carried with applause.

WAZIRABAD STATION TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED EXONERATED.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

[Associated Press.]

LAHORE, March 8.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—As distorted misleading accounts have appeared in the press concerning a recent accident at the Wazirabad Railway Station in which a European sergeant of the Yorkshire Regiment was implicated, it is necessary to publish the facts of the case as found by the Magistrate who conducted the enquiries. On the 13th February, 1918, Sergeant Humphreys who had been seconded from 1st Garrison Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment to the Indian Defence Force visited Wazirabad to drill local Europeans. He had with him three rifles with bayonets and 20 rounds of ball ammunition. After finishing his instruction class the sergeant with Mr. Rose, Sub-Divisional Officer, N. W. R., Mr. Crunden and Mr. Lindsay repaired to the railway station. The 03 up train arrived at about 6-30 p.m. and Mr. Johnson carried the rifles to the train and placed them in a first class compartment as all available second class compartments were occupied. The sergeant, however, objected to travelling first class on a second class warrant, and Mr. Johnson accordingly removed the rifles from the first class compartment and placed them in a second class compartment in which Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., Punjab, and Sardar Khan Pambardar of Gajar Goala were seated. The sergeant on entering the compartment bade good morning to the police officer and sat down on the same seat with him. The Sardar Khan who was drunk, was addressing remarks to the world at large, about King George and victory of the Allies and did so with greater enthusiasm when he saw the sergeant. The latter who understands no Urdu, or practically none, made no reply. Sergeant Humphreys then proceeded to load one of the rifles. The cartridges clip had fallen on the floor and as he stooped to pick it up the rifle went off presumably owing to the trigger having caught in a button or in his clothing. The bullet passed through the bathroom penetrating the far partition wall about two feet from the floor and struck one Ahmed Din of Gajar Gola who was sitting at the adjoining second class compartment in the back. Ahmed Din who was being taken by the Lambardar to be enlisted as a recruit died within a quarter of an hour. The matter was reported to the police and as a result of investigation, Sergeant Humphreys was sent for trial under section 304, Indian Penal Code. He was, however, discharged as the Court was satisfied that there was no culpable negligence and that the lamentable affair was purely accidental. The Court found that the accused was perfectly sober at the time of the accident. With regard to the point whether the sergeant was justified in loading a rifle in the train the Officer Commanding the Yorkshire Regiment expressed his opinion that he was so justified as he was travelling by night in charge of arms, and was responsible for their safe custody. The Court held that it was certainly a necessary precaution. The story that the Sergeant had a dispute with the Lambardar on the question of the occupation of the carriage is declared by the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was an eye-witness of the whole affair, to be absolutely false. The Lieut.-Governor on receipt of a report of the unfortunate occurrence directed enquiries to be made by local authorities as to the circumstances of the dependents of the deceased and the need of granting pecuniary assistance.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

GODSPEED TO MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

A meeting was held this evening, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding to give a send off to Messrs. B. V. Narasinha Iyer and Manjeri Rama Iyer who proceed to England on deputation. Messrs. B. P. Wadia and G. P. Ramaswami Iyer, spoke eulogising the services of the two guests in the cause of Home Rule. Mr. George Joseph proceeds tomorrow. Mr. Tilak and the members of the Maharastra Home Rule League deputation are also expected to leave by the same boat.

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BAZLUL KARIM,

Retired Magistrate.

(2)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALUMNUS.—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, March 9, 1918.

A DISAPPOINTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Every thinking and patriotic Indian agrees that education is the root-problem in this country in a more marked degree even than in any other country. In no direction of national life is real progress possible so long as the present appalling illiteracy of the vast bulk of the people remains unremoved. And there is only one sure way in which this can be done, namely, by resorting—as almost every other civilized country has inevitably found it necessary to do—to compulsion so far as the diffusion of elemmentary education is concerned. Ever since Mr. Gokhale vainly attempted to persuade the Government of India to accept his modest proposal, the conviction that nothing short of the introduction of free and compulsory education throughout the land will solve the problem, has gained in extent and intensity. This has been manifested to a considerable extent in the measures introduced in several provincial Legislative Councils, embodying the principle of optional compulsion with regard to the spread of education in specified areas.

As the resolution of the Government of Bombay reviewing the progress of education during the last quinquennium states, the most interesting and instructive feature of the progress "is the keen attention devoted to the question of free and compulsory education, which has received the most cordial sympathy from Government". Referring to Mr. Patel's Bill, which has been passed into law, Government observe that it is their intention "to make substantial provision in the budget for carrying out the policy of introducing free and compulsory education in those municipalities which propose to take advantage of the new Act, so that the Bombay Presidency may maintain the lead which it has given to other local administrations in this far-reaching step in the educational development of India" This is satisfactory so far as it goes. But it does not go very far, for the Government propose to assist the municipalities to the extent only of half the gross municipal expenditure on this object—assistance, which every one who knows the limited resources of municipalities and their expanding needs, realises is insufficient for the purpose and is much less than what the State in England and other countries extends to local bodies. In fact, finance is the crux of the question and its solution depends entirely on whether the Government of India, who absorb a large part of the country's revenues and who dispense doles to provincial Governments, are prepared to find a good part of the cost. Again, this is not the only defect of the measures introduced in serveral provincial Legislative Councils. For these measures are half-hearted in many other directions also, apart from the fact that they have not been introduced in all parts of the country. On the other hand, unless that is done, that is, unless the Government of India themselves introduce a comprehensive and satisfactory Bill of their own, free from all the financial and other blemishes found in the various provincial measures, and announce at the same time a generous policy of substantial assistance to local bodies in carrying out the provisions of the Bill, the problem of education, which is now only next in importance and urgency to that of political reform, cannot be said to have been adequately solved. This consideration was admirably set forth in the following question which the Hon. Maharajah Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:

12. "(a). In view of the sporadic attempts made in some Provinces to introduce some sort of free and compulsory elementary education within the jurisdiction of certain municipalities and District Boards, will Government be pleased to state if they have any intention to co-ordinate these efforts and introduce into this Council an all-India measure on the lines of the late Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill?"

The following reply was given by the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair:

"(a) It is not the intention of the Government of India to introduce into this Council an all-India Bill on the lines of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill; but I would invite attention to the passage in the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy in this Council on the 6th February which dealt with primary education, from which it will be seen that the Government of India hope before long to be able to indicate the lines on which they propose to deal with the extension of primary education. In the meantime it is open to such local legislatures as desire to introduce legislation on the lines recently adopted in Bombay and proposed for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab, to do so."

The reply is gravely disappointing and betrays an inadequate appreciation of their esponsibility in the matter, on the part of the Government. For some time past the public have been asked to rest content with the assurance that primary education being part of the constitutional and administrative questions which were under consideration by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India, a satisfactory solution of the question would be arrived at as a result of this consideration. This naturally raised the hope that the Government of India would soon introduce a comprehensive measure of their own in the Council. The reply given by Sir Sankaran Nair shatters this hope. His reference to the Viceroy's speech is not very helpful, for that speech, so far as the question of education is concerned, was conveniently vague enough. "While the future powers of local bodies, and the future relations of local, provincial and imperial finance, are still undetermined," said his Excellency, "it is, as you will readily understand, a matter of no small difficulty to set forth a definite policy of future development for our primary schools, and it will be necessary for us to wait longer before we can take definite steps for the realisation of such a policy." What then is the position now? The local Governments are free to introduce such legislation as they deem desirable. Any legislation that they may pass cannot deal satisfactorily with the financial difficulties, their hands being effectively tied in the matter. On the other hand, the Government of India, who alone are in a position to do so, have no intention of making any advance. That is a position which a country, that is determined and destined to take its proper place among the nations of the world, can hardly be expected to tolerate. For, after all, what are the financial and administrative difficulties of which the Government seem to make so much? Finance is, indeed, the crux of the problem. But what is important is the provision and expenditure of money and not the agency which distributes it. Again, a pronouncement on the part of the Government of India, as to their readiness to introduce free and compulsory education throughout the country within a definite period and bear the larger share of its cost, need not be delayed merely because the character of the future relation of the Imperial Government with the provincial Governments and those of the latter with the local bodies has not yet been finally determined.

Notes of the Day.

The Fate of Roumania.

It is impossible to regard the peace treaty reported to have been signed between Roumania and the Central Powers as in any sense a real one. It is manifestly peace by coercion rather than by consent. Leaving other details and considerations on one side, the cession of Dobrudja alone argues the last degree of helplessness on the part of the Roumanians. A look at the map would suffice to show that in surrendering Dobrudja, Roumania commits an act of national suicide, both politically and economically. The promise of the Quadruple Alliance to their victim to provide for the maintenance of a trade route *via* Constanza to the Black Sea may be taken for what it is worth. As if to remove any possibility of doubt that Roumania has succumbed finally, we are told that General Mackensen will "share the control of demobilisation" with the Roumanian command! The moral of the so-called peace treaty, then, is that nothing but the most abandoned cynicism and duplicity are to be looked for from Germany in any discussion of the peace terms. The end of the war is not yet.

A Dubious Peace.

It is not surprising to learn, from a neutral source, that the conclusion of peace with Russia has evoked no particular excitement in Berlin or elsewhere in Germany, and that the press comments so far are in no way unanimously jubilant. The German hordes will find their hands full in carrying the sword into Russia on the Bolsheviks repudiating a peace that is itself a testimony to German bad faith. If, on the other hand, Germany intends to exploit her success over demobilised Russians by going through Russia eastward, Japan and the Allies will be found fully prepared to meet her and frustrate her sinister purpose. Altogether, as the "Muenchner Post" and the "Mannheim Volkstimme" gloomily point out, it is doubtful where Germany will secure relief from the military standpoint, in view of internal insecurity in Russia. And all this apart from having to face the final reckoning at the hands of the Allies whose determination against concluding a premature peace has been deepened by her treatment of Russia.

The Work of the Navy.

The speech which the First Lord of the Admiralty made, in introducing the new Naval Estimates in the Commons on Tuesday, was marked as much by an ample and reasoned confidence in the ultimate success of Allied efforts as by a courageous and wise determination to see things as they are. The naval warfare,—chiefly a trial of strength between the enemy submarines and the Allied anti-submarine measures,—proceeded, said Sir Eric Geddes, increasingly in our favour. But he did not make any secret of the deplorable fact that more could have been done, the submarine menace having been held but not mastered. Several factors have contributed to this. First, the inadequate resources of the Allies in the Mediterranean which has accounted for some thirty per cent. of lost shipping. This indifferent result against submarines, however led to the principle of one Allied front, already adopted in the military sphere, being extended to the naval,—an extension that ensures material and increasing benefit by securing rapid decisions on vital matters. Again, the output to replace loss of tonnage has not been what it should and could have been, mainly as a result of Labour troubles. So that Britain will still have to rely on her own construction for a considerable time until American output materialises. And Britain can do that well, if both the employers and the workers realise more and more the vital issues involved in the war and the fact that the Navy is the real shield of the Allies. Sir Eric Geddes, however, had no misgivings as to how the nation would meet the situation.

The Rent Bill.

The attempts that are being made in certain quarters to work up opposition to the Rent Bill are likely, we believe, to defeat their own object. They are already having the effect of impressing on the public at large the need for strengthening the hands of the Government. In this connection we may draw attention to the announcement of the public meeting that is to be held to support the Bill at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday next, under the chairmanship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

A Typical Case of Grabbing.

As an example of the rapacity of the "new landlord," who is the chief offender, a correspondent informs us that in the case of a big building, which changed hands about three months ago, the new landlord has served the tenants with notices demanding enhanced payments ranging from 166 to 286 per cent. above the rents which they were paying until the change of proprietorship came about. It might seem incredible at first sight, but it is a hard, concrete fact. The tenants are almost everyone of them people who have occupied various portions of the building for five, six or 10 years. In one case, the tenant who was paying less than Rs. 650 was called upon to pay Rs. 1,000; in another case the tenant paying Rs. 350 was called upon to pay Rs. 1,000. Another tenant paying Rs. 350 was served with a notice calling upon him to pay Rs. 800, but in a suit filed against him by the landlord for ejectment and recovery of rent, the sum was shown as Rs. 600. The tenants have rightly refused to comply with the landlord's extortionate demands, and the latter has, in consequence, sought his remedy by ejectment suits against them. Since the case is *sub judice* we have purposely refrained from disclosing the names. But it seems to us that if the landlord were to succeed, it would produce a demoralising effect on the class as a whole.

An Indian Genius.

The news that Mr. S. Ramanujam of Madras has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society will be received with keen pleasure. Four years ago the recipient of this singular honour was serving as an obscure clerk in Madras. He found leisure however to attempt the most difficult problems in Mathematics and deeply impressed some of the professors at Cambridge by his originality of solution and brevity of method. He was promptly unearthed as a prodigy and sent to England by the Madras Government to train himself for research at Cambridge. Professors of that University were struck by the rapidity with which he solved problems in advanced Mathematics and arrived at results independently of the most abstruse records of the science. They, not long ago, congratulated the Madras Government on their marvellous find and his present elevation to the Royal Society will be regarded as a signal and well-deserved distinction. It is curious to recall now, that Mr. Ramanujam lost his University career in Madras, because, ironically enough, he could not succeed in satisfying his examiners in the very subject that makes him eminent to-day!

A Wise Move.

The Corporation at its meeting on Thursday accepted the proposal made by Lady Willingdon, as President of the Scheme associated with her Excellency's name, that the Municipality should take over and manage the Maternity Home established under the Scheme. The Corporation also referred the question of controlling and supervising the Maternity Homes and Hospitals and other institutions for medical relief to the Medical Relief Committee. This is a step in the right direction. In Bombay, as in other parts of the country, infant mortality has continued to be alarmingly excessive. The disastrous reactions of the waste of infant life on national health, and consequently on national efficiency, has been among the things brought home by the war. Combating infant mortality is largely a matter of proper provision of ante-natal and post-natal treatment. Bombay, in spite of its progress in many directions, is sadly deficient in facilities in this respect,—so far, especially as the needs of the poor are concerned. The Lady Willingdon Scheme has done something to remove the reproach, but its beneficient activities, which are expanding every year, can only be supplemental to the efforts of the Government and the Municipality on whom the responsibility in this matter mainly rests.

An Open Question.

The following amiable passage occurs in a speech delivered by Mr. Welby at a meeting of the European Association, to whose presidentship he has been promoted in recognition of his recent services to the cause of his patrons:

> "The question was whether the goal was to be responsible government. One was not reactionary in objecting to that. Lord Morley himself had refused to contemplate Parliamentary institutions for India, as even a distant goal. It would be necessary for them not to be blinded by what might appear to be moderate measures."

This should strike terror in the heart of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. They would seem to have deluded themselves into thinking that Responsible Government *was* the goal towards which we were moving, but apparently the question is still an open one. Of course, his Majesty's Government must share some of the blame for this misapprehension for their responsibility in making their premature declaration of August 20 last in the House of Commons. They should first have made sure by reference to Madras. Anyway, it is comforting to know that in objecting to Responsible Government "one was not reactionary." Some mercy may yet be shown!

A Flourishing Concern.

Mollycoddling of the police being the order of the day, no one need be surprised if the officials are anxious to look after the comfort of their proteges. The "Indian Daily News" gives currency to what it calls a "very persistent" rumour, to the effect that

> "the huge building that is nearing completion at the junction of Lall Bazaar and Bentinck Streets, will be rented by the police and be converted into a central police station. About 80 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors will be provided with accommodation in the building for enquiry purposes."

The example set by Calcutta will doubtless soon be followed by other Presidency towns in the country. We may therefore expect similar grateful recognition of the notoriously hard-worked Bombay Police by the commandeering, say, of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, as soon as the war is over, for purposes of a Residential Club-cum-Head-quarters for the "Force." And having regard to the universally admitted need for increasing their number, in the interests of law and order, there should be no difficulty in filling all the accommodation available, if necessary by making new appointments,—for "enquiry purposes"!

TO SUPPORT THE RENT BILL

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY.

We have received the following requisition:—

It is proposed to hold a Public Meeting in the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (Standard Time) in support generally of the proposals outlined in the Rent Bill which is to be introduced at the next Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. All who are in sympathy with the movement are requested to attend.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
Sassoon David,
J. A. D. McBain,
Temulji Nariman,
Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia,
B. G. Horniman,
N. G. Chandavarkar,
Bhalchandra Krishna,
Mahomed Hajeebhoy,
Phiroze C. Sethna,
Bhulabhai J. Desai,
H. P. Mody.

ROUMANIA SIGNS PEACE.

DOBRUDJA SURRENDERED.

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED E. OF EPEHY.

ACTIVITY IN NEUVE-CHAPELLE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

General Haig's communique this afternoon says:—

We repulsed a raid under the cover of heavy barrage east of Epehy and also attempts southeast of Boisgrenier and east of Poelcapelle.

Enemy's artillery showed considerable activity at dawn in the Neuvechapelle sector.

MANY ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

BELGIANS REPULSE A BIG GERMAN RAID.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wires:—

The weather is ideal, hence great aerial activity. We yesterday destroyed many enemy aeroplanes and drove down at least a score of others. The Germans continue raiding with very limited success.

The Belgians brilliantly acquitted themselves on the 5th instant on the occasion of a big German raid on a two kilometre front against Beyerdyke and Reigersvliet. Picked Stosstruppen were employed on the operation which had been manifestly well rehearsed. After beating back the raiders the Belgians counter-attacked splendidly behind an intense creeping barrage and the Germans, despite determined resistance, were steadily driven back to their own lines with heavy losses. The Belgians captured 84 prisoners and 8 machineguns and also rifles and bombs.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRING ON VARIOUS POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

This afternoon's French communique reports fairly violent bombardments in the region of Reims in the direction of Prunay, in the sector of Marquises in the Champagne and in the region of Lingeauviolu in the Vosges.

BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS ON LYS.

GERMAN TROOPS LAND AT AALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

A wireless German official communique says:—Our positions on the north bank of the Lys, were subjected to violent burst of firing.

In pursuance of Finland's request for assistance German troops have been landed at the Aaland Islands.

Peace negotiations with Roumania commence immediately.

PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BEING CONSIDERED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was carefully examining the proposals for a League of Nations to enforce peace after the war and doubtless the Allies were acting in a similar way.

ARGENTINE SEND BACK U. S. AMBASSADOR.

FOR OPPOSING ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

A telegram from Buenos Aires says that the Argentine Government is sending back Ambassador Naon to Washington. Mr. Naon resigned on January 4th opposing Argentine's neutrality in the face of the Luxburg disclosures and his return is interpreted as indicating cessation of neutrality of Argentina which will now probably reserve her exports for the Entente in exchange for coal and financial support in developing her industries.

HOME RULE TOUR IN RATNAGIRI.

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and K. P. Khadilkar will leave Bombay for Harnai by ferry steamer at 3 p.m. on the 11th instant and a programme of their lectures on Home Rule is arranged as follows:—Anjarla 12th March (morning); Dapoli 12th March (evening); Khed 13th March; Chiplum 14th March; they will return to Poona from Chiplum via Karad.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY PREPARATIONS.

ALLIES' SUPERIORITY IN GUNS AND AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

A high British military authority in the course of a weekly review says:—

The enemy now has the majority of sixteen divisions over the Allies on the western front and it is still increasing. Of course the Allies' divisions are larger and we have accumulated large masses of artillery guns and aeroplanes. The Allies are superior in these. The enemy's major preparations for the offensive are more or less complete.

We have reached a stage when it is impossible to prophesy. The enemy can attack when local preparations are complete. These are more difficult to discover than the larger movements. The object of enemy raids besides the gaining of information from prisoners is to develop the offensive spirit. Another example of German disregard for engagements is the discovery in Mesopotamia of an order signed by Major Druffel of the German General Staff to the following effect:—

"Communicate discreetly to the Kurdish chiefs that despite armistice they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by raids and robberies and ambushes. The Russian withdrawal must be as costly as possible."

BETHMANN'S INFAMOUS PROPOSAL TO FRANCE.

UNDER-SECRETARY BUSCHE'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

In the Reichstag Under-Secretary Von dem Busche admitted the accuracy of M. Pichon's statement regarding the communication of Bethmann-Hollweg at the end of July 1914. The "Vorwaerts" points out that France could never have accepted the demand which was solely made in order to bring the inevitable catastrophe to climax.

A PROFESSOR'S REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

Professor Delbrueck interviewed by the "Neues Wiener Journal" after characterising Bethmann's communication as the greatest diplomatic clumsiness made a remarkable admission regarding the origin of the war. It was not hard to show he said that the British really did not desire war. The British Government also took pretty considerable if not utmost trouble to avoid the war.

MILITARY REFORMS IN SPAIN.

CABINET APPROVES THE PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Mar. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

The Cabinet unanimously approves the proposed military reforms.

TRANSYLVANIAN FRONTIER.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC REASONS FOR ADJUSTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

A well-informed Vienna quarter states that the Transylvanian frontier adjustments generally mean the protection of the Iron Gates and Petroszeni mines and also military precautions.

Economic demands particularly relate to the imports of petroleum and agricultural products and facilities for communication with Odessa necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

SAMOA AS KEY TO SOUTH PACIFIC.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER ON ITS RETENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Premier has said that he is going to the War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference from a sense of duty. Referring to Samoa he said that New Zealand was anxious because Samoa was the key to the South Pacific. If restored, it would become the headquarters of the German Fleet and the centre of operations in the Pacific. The British flag was carried away from Samoa in 1889. New-Zeland boys carried it back in 1914. The Premier hoped and opined it had gone back to stay.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

HER DESPERATE SITUATION.

ALLIES NOT TO RECOGNISE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

The Allies all recognise that Rumania has no option but to acquiesce in Germany's penal and humiliating terms. Her downfall was finally precipitated by the Petrograd Bolsheviks. The Allies will not recognise the peace treaty.

The French press is especially sympathetic pointing out that Rumania strove to the last to fulfil her obligations to the Allies and expressing the hope that her servitude will not last.

SOVIETS AND PEACE TREATY

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDS RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Central Executive of the Soviets recommends to the Soviet Congress the ratification of the peace atreaty between Russia and the Central Powers. It is reported that Krylenko has resigned owing to disagreement with the People's Commissaries.

RUMOUR OF GERMAN CAPTURE OF KIEFF.

DENIED BY BOLSHEVIK NEWS AGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEROGRAD, Mar. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

The Bolshevik News Agency denies that the Germans have captured Kieff which is in the hands of the Soviets.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION TO RUMANIA.

OVERNMENT REFUSES ENEMY SAFE-CONDUCT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

The "Echo de Paris" says that the French Government will refuse enemy safe conduct for the French military mission to Rumania which will probably go to Russia to carry out the new mission.

U. S. CONGRESSIONAL BY-ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATS WIN FOUR OF THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Democrats have won four Congressional by-elections in New York giving the Democrats control in the House of Representatives where the Republican majority was hitherto one.

FOOD CONTROL.

REGULATING RETAIL SALE OF FOODSTUFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Rhondda has empowered the local food committees to regulate the retail sale of any article of food and to fix the quantity which may be consumed.

MESSRS. MOHR BROS. LTD.

TO BE WOUND UP UNDER TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Mar. 8.

The Chancery Division has ordered the winding up of Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Company, Limited, Burma and Siam under the Trading with Enemy Act.

RUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

PEACE SIGNED.

DOBRUDJA SURRENDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Mar. 8.

A telegram from Bukharest states that Rumania and the Central Powers signed the peace treaty last night.

LATER.

A telegram from Bukharest states that the preliminary treaty signed at Buftea between the Quadruple Alliance and Rumania provides that Rumania cedes the Dobrudja as far as the Danube.

The Quadruple Alliance will provide for the maintenance of a trade route for Rumania via Constanza to the Black Sea. Rumania accepts the principle the frontier rectifications demanded by Austro-Hungary which are not specified, also economic measures corresponding therewith.

DEMOBILISATION OF RUMANIAN ARMY.

The demobilisation of at least eight Rumanian divisions is immediately promised. General Mackensen will share the control demobilisation with the Rumanian command and the remaining demobilisation will be undertaken when peace is restored between Russia and Rumania. Rumanian troops will immediately evacuate the Austro-Hungarian territory.

The Rumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strenght railway transport for the Quadruple Alliance troops through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa.

RUSSO-GERMAN ECONOMIC TREATY.

EARLIEST PAYMENT OF DEBTS TO GERMAN CREDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 7.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Mar. 8.

A Berlin semi-official message states that the economic and political appendix to the Russian peace treaty generally restores the Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904.

It secures direct commercial connection with Persia and Afghanistan and protects Germany against increases in Russia duty until 1925.

It restores all German private rights, including the earliest payment of debts to German creditors.

RUSSIA PEACE DELEGATES LAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 7.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Mar. 8.

The leader of the Russian peace delegates, speaking at a conference of Soviets at Moscow, said that the economic treaty with Germany nullified all the conquests of the revolution. The Germans had forced them to abandon the nationalisation of banks, which would henceforth be German banks.

"A MILITARY TRIUMPH."

KAISER'S BOMBAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Mar. 8.

It is significant that the German official congratulatory references to the peace with Russia hail the event as a military triumph.

The Kaiser, telegraphing to Hindenburg, say:—The battles of Tannenburg. Masuren and Lodz and the break through at Gorlice and Tarnow, laid the foundations of victory. He concludes "God will continue to aid us."

CONCENTRATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

Speaking in the Prussian Lower House, the President, after dwelling on the German victories, said:—We are now able to concentrate solely on the Western Front, where a hard final battle is impending. There too we shall be victorious with God's help.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

REPORT OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Mar. 8.

The Press Bureau states that the Serbian Legation denies the German report that peace negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro are impending.

LATEST CABLES

TWO KEYS TO WORLD POSITION.

BOTH IN ALLIES' HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 8.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Cupar said there were two keys to the world position, the command of the seas and the Western front. Both, in spite of vicissitudes, remained in the hands of the Allies. There had been no more instructive contrast between pretension and intention than that of the Germans at the socalled peace negotiations which were more harsh and humiliating than any in the world's history. If they were ever carried out they would cause conflicts embroiling nations for generations. "There is no territorial acquisition that Great Britain has made during the war which we are not ready to submit to the judgment of the tribunal of the league of nations."

AEROPLANES TOWARDS LONDON.

RAID IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Press Bureau states that aeroplanes crossed the East Coast at eleven o'clock on Thursday night and proceeded towards London. The raid is in progress.

ENEMY RAIDS NEAR LA BASSEE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 1-75 a.m., Mar. 8.

In to-night's communique Field Marshal Haig says:—After artillery preparation the enemy in a fog raided our advanced posts north-westeward of Labassee. Some of our men are missing from a post which the enemy entered. We repulsed the raids.

There was enemy artillery activity at Cambrai, Vermelles, Armentieres and Ypres.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RECONSTRUCTED.

WITHOUT UNIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 8.

Owing to a refusal of Unionist Cabinet ministers to adopt universal suffrage at presidential elections, the Cabinet has been reconstructed without Unionists. The premiership is unchanged.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Mar. 8.

Italian shipping returns for the week ending 2nd March state that arrivals numbered 334 and departures 285. No vessels were sunk. One was unsuccessfully attacked.

TWO FACTORS IN WAR SITUATION.

GERMAN EXPLOITATION OF RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A general review of the situation points to two factors on the German side. One is the decision to carry the sword into Russia despite peace and promises, and to overrun Russia's western territories at once for the benefit of the semi-starving German masses. Advance detachments are commandeering supplies, leaving none for the population. The second factor is that the enemy offensive on the Western Front will be governed by the Russian situation. That Germany will exploit to the full her easy successes over demoralised Russia, just as she has exploited all secondary theatres for sucess in the past, goes without saying. Her one great failure is the Western Front, where she will try an offensive with machinery to save human losses, which would be worse than Verdun. Mashal von Hindenburg has always been an Eastern policy-man and urges going through Russia. Japan knows this, and is ready with her reserves of power for just such a situation.

RAIDS FOR INFORMATION.

Raids for information are being made against the French, a form of reconnaissance which is necessary because the Germans are beaten in the air. Withdrawals from the Eastern front have stopped. About half a million Germans have been sent to the West altogether. The Western Front casualties when recovered and unfit are going to the East to relieve fit men. This will be the method of reinforcement this year.

The Americans in France are doing good work, training rapidly. They are adaptable and quick at absorbing instruction. The whole tone of the Allies is firm and confident rejecting the idea that Germany will ever regain the lost momentum of her armies in the West. Her chief weapon now is political and social corruption, in the rear of which she brings troops for bloodless victories. It is twenty months since Germany made any real show in a fight and in the West during that period she has lost over a hundred engagements.

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIA.

A MESSAGE OF GOOD CHEER.

THE NOTTINGHAM CONFERENCE.

"India," writing in mail week, said:—An event of unique importance occurred this week in the history of British Labour and of India. The suggestion had been thrown out that, in view of the growing significance of the labour movement in Great Britain, India might formally invite the co-operation of the Labour Party in the achievement of her ideal of Self-Government. Accordingly, cabled authority was sent by the Indian National Congress, at its last session, through its President to Mr. J. Baptista and Mr. H. S. L. Polak to represent the Congress at the important Labour Conference that is being held this week, at Nottingham, and to convey to the British democracy fraternal greetings from the people of India.

For this purpose, facilities were provided at the special session of the Conference held on Tuesday evening last at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, to receive fraternal greetings from abroad, Mr. Purdy, the Chairman of the Labour Party Executive, presiding.

Unfortunately, Mr. Baptista was unable to be present, and Mr. Polak appeared alone to carry out the Congress mandate, receiving a cordial welcome from the delegates and the large audience. He apologised for Mr. Baptista's absence, and for the fact that, unlike him, he could not address them as one of Indian blood and birth. But for a number of years, and in different capacities, it has been his high privilege to serve India, and for that reason, he, together with his colleague, had been appointed by the Indian National Congress, that great organ of public opinion in India, to convey to them, who represented the great British democracy, the fraternal greetings of the Indian people.

He did not know whether it often occurred to them that when one spoke of India one spoke of a land that contained three-fourth of the population of the British Empire, and one-fifth of the entire human race. And these people were not barbarians, but were possessed of a splendid and most ancient civilisation which, though dimmed by causes into which he need not there enter, it was the desire and determination of the people of India to make to shine again in the future with renewed refulgence.

INDIAN'S NIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

Those present, who represented the great British democracy, were holding up for themselves a lofty idea. They were engaged in the framing of a majestic programme of reconstruction. For themselves they were aiming at self realisation socially, economically, and politically, and they had adopted for other peoples the principle of national self-determination. India would take them at their word. She, too, was raising up for herself lofty ideals. She, too, desired social, economic, and political reconstruction. She, too, was determined upon self realisation. She, too, demanded the right of self-determination within the Empire. What she asked for was national Self-Government, instead of her present form of governments so that she could be herself. She would not rest content with less, and she would not be happy until she got it. She would no longer be merely a Dependency; she wished for the status of a Dominion. She would no longer be a possession; she intended to be a partner. In her hopes, her endeavour and her attainment, she looked to the British democracy for sympathy, encouragement, and co-operation. Doubtless, in her efforts to achieve her high ambitions she would make mistakes. But that was the surest road to success. One of her leaders had said that what Indians demanded was the right to err and the right to redeem the error. Another had declared that what they wanted was not so much of reforms as the power to reform themselves. That was the India that appeared before them that night, not as a suppliant, but as a comrade; and he asked that they would speed her on her way with a word of sympathy and good cheer, so that she might add her quota to the material and spiritual welfare of humanity.

Upon resuming his seat, Mr. Polak, whose speech was punctuated with applause received an ovation and warm congratulation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., in moving, in eloquent language, a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening, said that they had listened to and welcomed the representative of India, and they sent to that country through him a message of good cheer. In her struggle for liberty Labour was with her. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Baptista writes to say that he was absent from the Nottingham Labour Conference on Tuesday night as he had received no intimation, until it was too late, that "fraternal greetings" were to be delivered on that date. He had made all arrangements to be present, even to the extent of cancelling meetings already advertised at Glasgow and Dundee, and stopping the fixing of other meetings.

SIR W. MEYER'S LAST BUDGET.

TRIBUTE TO FINANCE MEMBER.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 7.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held here to-day his Excellency the Viceroy presiding when the debate on the Budget was taken up. The members all eulogised the Finance Member.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy congratulated the Finance Member on his budget, revealing that the Indian money market was capable of supplying Government the funds necessary for capital expenditure. The small investor had now incentive to thrift, and the Indian capital lying idle had now an opportunity for remunerative employment., He referred to the expansion of note circulation and the employment of balances through presidency banks. Details of the loss of £400,000 in transit should have been given, as also a fuller statement of expenditure in Persia, Mesopotamia and other foreign countries. He pointed out that the investment of £20 millions in Home Treasury Bills entailed an annual loss of £300,000 in interest charges. He said that the present situation had brought into relief the necessity of developing salt manufacture in India. The financial statement exposed the groundlessness of the charge of apathy towards the war often brought against Indians.

Mr. Asad Ali Khan generally approved of the budget, but would like to see larger grants to education. He criticised the increased military and police expenditure.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS

Sir G. M. Chitnavis said though the Financial Statement was open to attack at some points, there would not be any opposition towards it because the central object of the statement had been to rendered all help to Government for the vigorous prosecution of the war. The war was responsible for many changes and none as more striking than the sudden elevation of India from a debtor to a creditor country. It was a matter of satisfaction that people's ideas had been given a new direction and their savings been diverted into safe, sound and fructifying channels. Referring to the proposed War Loan of 1918/19, he said renewed efforts on the part of Provincial Governors and local committees were necessary for pipularsising War Bonds among the masses and any exorts on anything like the same scale as in the current year might be misconstrued. Repetition of the call backed up by official influence would neutralise the moral effect of the absence of taxation. He asked for a full statement on the subject of the dismantling of Indian Railways for Mesopotamia. Referring to the rise of prices, he said it was the duty of the adminstration to avoid all distress.

The Raja of Kanika expressed gratitude to the Finance Member for the statesmanlike handling of the finances. He hoped the taxes imposed during the last few years to meet war expenses would be reconsidered and repealed after the war. He hoped also that with a surplus it will be possible to relieve the people of some of the present burdens. He supported the scheme of issuing Treasury Bills which had proved very successful. The three months sight bills would be welcomed by business men. He explained the advantages of premium bonds but condemned it, as an incentive to gambling. In conclusion he referred to the success of the war loan and wished the loan even better success next year.

Mr. Krishna Sahya joined in the congratulations on the excellent achievement of Sir William Meyer. He welcomed the decision of the Government of India to float another War Loan. The War Loan last year was a supreme test for India's fitness to be a partner of the British Empire. India along with other countries was feeling the pinch of the war, but her response in future would be as magnificent as in the past. He put in a word of caution against official pressure about war loan.

He referred to railway earnings and complained of curtailment of railway facilities and welcomed the declaration of the establishment of a royal mint at Bombay. He regretted the increase of expenditure in Behar and Orissa, under law and justice which was due to the disturbance, and hoped the arm of the law was strong enough to reach the real offenders.

MR. SUKUL.

Mr. Sukul referred to the Finance Member's tact and resourcefulness and expressed disappointment at his excess of caution. The policy of accumulating surpluses every year is objectionable as indicating Government's desire to have more money than they need. The surplus should be returned to the people for useful purposes. The surpluses should indicate real prosperity in the people and more money should be devoted to agricultural education. The increase in the cultivated area is not proportionate to increase of population and production must be increased. The agricultural department should be given more money. He then referred to education and sanitation and pleaded for the Nagpur University scheme and said the sanitation grant to the Central Provinces should be increased.

MR. HOGG.

The Hon. Mr. Hogg in the course of his remarks referring to the possibility that the Government might hereafter have to call to a still large extent for co-operation of merchants and others who have homeward remittances to make with a view to applying those remittances more largely than in the past in the financing of exports of essential national importance asked that so far as might be possible those affected should be taken into Government's confidence first, so that they might be convinced of the necessity of such action. As regards the proposed war loan, the Finance Member appeared to have taken rather a conservative figure in estimating the minimum proceeds at only twenty million sterling. The Finance Member's assurance that steps had been taken to prevent a repetition of delay in the issue of the scrip was to be welcomed. Division of opinion unfortunately existed as to the practicability of premium bonds, but the expedient was well worth trial.

Mr. Shafi (Lahore) characterised the statement as highly satisfactory.

MR. S. N. BANNERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea congratulated the Finance Member and expressed disappointment that war profits had not been taxed as in England. He drew attention to the announcement made regarding future fiscal autonomy to the provinces. Trade conditions were favourable and the Finance Member ascribed it to want of competition. That was an argument in favour of protection. He referred to the inconvenience of railway passengers owing to the discontinuance of trains due to want of materials for renewals. This should be remedied immediately. There would be a new loan. He hoped there would be no complaint about official pressure. He regretted education grants had not shown an increase since 1914. In regard to sanitation there had been a slight decrease for 1918-19. The total grant was only seven hundred and fourteen thousand pounds. That was hopelessly inadequate to meet the needs of the country. Concession of pay had been granted to British soldiers but denied to Indian soldiers. He referred to the unsatisfactory condition of Indian reserves, practically the whole of the gold standard reserve having been invested.

Nawab Ali Choudhri rejoiced that no tax had been imposed. The condition of secondary education, he said, was unsatisfactory.

Sardar Sunder Singh congratulated the Government on their irrigation policy and advocated sinking of wells as well. He referred to the increase in the price of coal and complained about waggon-shortage which acted harshly on the industries. He advocated a further grant for primary education and drew the attention of the Government to the needs of the country in this matter.

MR. KHAPADE.

Mr. Khaparde said the budget presented by Sir William Meyer was really a war statement because they read of the war from the beginning to the end of the statement. He welcomed the establishment of a gold mint which would solve all exchange difficulty. He said more money should be spent towards making military services more attractive and urged for more money towards education even in these days of war and stress. He congratulated Sir William Meyer and hoped his connection with India would not cease.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. Chanda, Assam, said the people of India will always remember with gratitude that Sir William Meyer had manfully guarded her financial interests under very trying circumstances and his final budget came as an agreeable surprise to the overburdened taxpayer. Referring to the grant of thirty lakhs for primary education he said it was a mere drop in the ocean, but perhaps one had to be satisfied with small mercies. Discussing the exchange policy the speaker said he appreciated the anxiety of the Finance Member not to disturb the money market by attempting to raise the Exchange value of the rupee, but he asked why they should not desire that paper should attain a higher exchange. He asked for further elucidation on the subject of railways being pulled up for Mesopotamia, their total length, value and cost of replacement and repair, whether the British Treasury would restore *status quo* as regards the line permanent way and rolling stock taken away.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

He pressed the claims of the third class passengers for better treatment as regards accommodation and fare. Criticising the expenditure on Delhi he asked what was the net result of nearly three crores spent so far and said the time had come seriously to consider whether the works should not be suspended altogether. There was absolutely no urgency to proceed with the work. Concluding Mr. Chanda said according to the Durbar despatch of 1911, everybody thought that his province would have special indulgence, at any rate their ordinary needs would be supplied. They had no special grant in the budget and their ordinary grant of Rs. 6,48,000 was meagre. It was not only unfair and unjust but also unbusinesslike considering the immense potentialities of the province which required developments. Assam being a frontier province also required special measures and he asked for a lump grant

MR. SASTRI.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri began by congratulating the Finance Member who had worked so strenuously and so well on behalf of India in spite of private sarrows, of public difficulties and severe harsh and undeserved criticism on his budget which was as satisfactory as it well might be. But having said this, he took leave to grumble a little in the exercise of his right as a British citizen. He referred first to the rise in prices, the rise due to the world movement and complications produced by the war. But elements of difficulty had been added by the action of the Government itself. A hundred crores had been added to currency, 50 crores by coining new rupees and 50 crores by means of paper. Mr. Sastri did not mean to say it could have been wholly avoided, but the hardships the poor people have to suffer should be kept in view. A poor man has to bear the whole weight of administration on his back, but relief is given only to those who cry out. The future Finance Minister should cast an eye of pity on him. Mr. Sastri complained gently of the tendency to underestimate revenue. There had been exceptional difficulties but the tendency should be noted. Both revenue and expenditure underestimated and taxation levied during the last two years had yielded more than it was expected to bring in. Besides looking to figures as they stand now it was possible to say revenue and expenditure might have been adjusted without imposing taxation.

PRICE OF SALT.

The speaker dwelt on the rise in the price of salt and said the Government having the monopoly of salt should take a special case to make it available to people so that they may not have to pay the very high prices for it they had had to do.

He then dealt with the restrictions on railway travelling.

SIR D. E. WACHA.

Sir D. E. Wacha associated himself with Mr. Hogg and Sir Fazulbhoy in the exposition of commercial grievances. Railway surpluses were not entirely due to underestimate. Treasury bills were a form of loan which paid interest and Mr. Sarma was wrong in thinking that the issue of bills were better than taxation. The question of grants must be circumscribed by the revenue and that must not be forgotten. While revenue derived from excise was eight annas per head the expenditure on education per head was not more than two annas. This was not as it should have been. Then he proceeded to speak on civil charges. They were increasing. He, therefore, advocated the system of checking accounts as it obtained in England and urged for the appointment of a controller of public accounts. He concluded by saying that no finance minister had to grapple with such a difficult task as Sir William Meyer and no one had so eminently succeeded.

MR. SARMA

Mr. Sarma referred to Sir William Meyer's Madras connection and said that India was grateful to him especially for his contempt for cheap popularity and indifference to slanders from certain quarters. He admired the introduction of treasury bills and the adoption of the policy to raise loans in India. The statement was the usual orthodox statement modified by requirements of the war. Up to date no finance member had come forward with proposals for taxation for education, sanitation or similar beneficial services. He hoped a new departure in this direction would be made and the system of treasury bills would obviate the necessity of budgeting for anticipated deficits. With regard to the gold standard reserve, he said, the whole policy responsible for the reserve requires to be examined. He concluded by referring to the success of the war loan which showed what amount of confidence people had in Government intiative. When he was referring to shipbuilding programme the Viceroy said Mr. Sarma had already exceeded his time and asked him to conclude.

Rai Sitanath Roy pressed the claims of education and sanitation. He thought the Delhi scheme wasteful and extravagant and advocated cessation of the work. He referred to waggon difficulties which had interferred with trade and supported the Finance Member's decision not to issue premium bonds.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya said it would be desirable to have a day fixed for the discussion of general questions of administration. The Budget showed that the people of India had been very closely identified with the Empire during the war. He hoped this would be remembered when the question of constitutional reform came to be decided. He said this in no spirit of bargain. He regretted there had been under-estimate of income which had been a chronic complaint in the Council since the time of Mr. Gokhale and these underestimates had brought additional income. He complained of curtailment of railway trains and increase of railway fares. Among the unsatisfactory features of the Budget were revenue of salt and excise revenue.

"ANNUAL HAREHUNT!"

Sir George Lowndes said that he rose to say a word about the Hon. Pandit's proposal to allot a day for what he would call the annual harehunt which had no connection with the business of the Council. The Council was guided by a parliamentary statute and could consider only motions on bills, the financial statement and resolutions of public interest and nothing else. What they had on the previous year was none of these.

The Maharajah of Kasimbazar pressed the claims of education and sanitation. He also suggested a rupee loan for railways and desired to see their nationalisation. He thought the bulk of the revenue should be devoted to the development of India.

THE RAJA OF MAHMADABAD.

The Raja of Mahmudabad: "My Lord, it has fallen to the lot of my hon. friend, Sir William Meyer to prepare and present war budgets in succession. That in itself is an achievement out of the ordinary, but to present to the country a surplus during these abnormal times is a feat of which my hon. friend may well be proud. The Budget that we are discussing contains another remarkable and unlooked for feature inasmuch as no fresh taxation has directly been resorted. I say directly, advisedly, because by the provisions of the new Income Tax Amendment Bill agricul ture has indirectly been subjected to fresh taxation under whatever guise it may be put forward.

AGRICULTURE TAXED.

"The fact remains that agriculture against which a threat was held out last year, has been taxed. This is a serious departure from the established policy of the Government for admittedly agriculture is already meeting the heaviest demand of the Government compared to other industries and as my friend the Hon. Mr. Shukul has shown in this Council, also as compared with other countries. This is not the occasion to enter into a detailed examination of the proposal. But I have made this passing reference only to invite attention to it in connection with the claim of the absence of any fresh taxation in the budget of the coming year.

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM.

"But on the whole, it is a Budget which shows that my friend, the Finance Member has made a close and a very sympathetic study of the financial problems of this country and on the approaching relinquishment of his high office, I join my colleagues in paying the tribute which he is so deservedly getting for his great talents and services. My Lord, as I said in this Council on a previous occasion, I prefer that the unprecedentedly abnormal financial requirements of the Government be satisfied by means of a loan rather than by an increase in taxation or fresh impositions. The enthusiastic response of India to the invitation to participate in the War Loan is a fresh proof not only of the realization of the responsibilities, which as a component part of the British Empire devolve on her in this fateful period of the world's history, but also of this system being better suited for India at least.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

"The new method which has been employed of getting short-term loans by the issue of Treasury Bills is a happy idea, as I hope that it will be increasingly made use of, but, my Lord, I look with misgivings to the expansion of the paper currency and the coinage of new money at the rate at which it has been done. I agree with Mr. Webb of Karachi that the Finance authorities of your Government would constantly keep in mind the danger which large issues of money, whether paper or metalic, possess in them in a latent form through the interrelation of the inflation of prices and depreciation of the purchasing power of money, a contingency which is by no means a remote possibility, but which has unfortunately manifested itself in a more or less acute form in all parts of the country. I realise that these are not the only factors which have brought this state of things. Many causes remote as well as immediate have contributed to it, but the causes to which I have particularly referred, are at least those which it should be our aim to keep under constant vigilance."

URGENT REFORMS.

Referring to the urgent questions of reform needing solution the Raja Saheb said:—

"My Lord, education is one of those questions, perhaps the most vital question and it should no longer be traced in a perfunctory leisurely manner. Free and compulsory education by a consensus of opinion is overdue. Obstacles to its adoption there may be, but they are not such as could not be overcome. The grant of Rs. 30 lakhs provided for primary education, is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it cannot by any stretch of words be called adequate or even anything like it. And, my Lord, it was not pleasing to read in the financial statement of my hon. friend, the Finance Member, the remark with regard to the special grants on education, sanitation and medical relief, that in view of the war conditions local Governments had again been asked to restrict drawing on their balances which include the unspent remainder of their special grants. I would wish that they would be instructed to utilise them to the full for in all conscience, neither education nor sanitation nor medical relief, are things which can or ought to be granted and hoarded and then distributed as and when we like. The need for them is with us from day to day, even hour to hour."

CAPITAL ENTERPRISES.

"My hon. friend, Sir William Meyer has foreshadowed a measure of far-reaching consequence. He says that restriction will be imposed in the coming year on the issue of capital enterprises which may not be considered of national importance. Now, my Lord, the silver lining in the dark cloud of the war for industrially backward countries like India was the removal of the incubus of foreign competition with regard to industries. Now, was the time for industrial India to discard her swaddling clothes and try to stand on her own legs. Who can say that India has made or been permitted or encouraged to make full use of her opportunities? It is a crying shame that belligerent countries like America and Japan should capture the trade of India while India from what cause or combination of causes soever should still be dependent for articles of everyday use on Japan.

HELP TO NASCENT INDUSTRIES.

The nascent industries require careful and tender nursing at the hands of Government. Where are the bounties of which we hear so much in other countries and with which the countries which are engaged in the war are even now stimulating and strengthening their trade and their industries? My Lord, in the fact of these deplorable conditions I may be pardoned, if I do not look with equanimity on the prospect of restrictions on the free expansion of industries in India."

DR. SAPRU.

Dr. Sapru paid a high compliment to the Financial Member. Inspite of the war there was no fresh taxation and the statement brought into relief the finanical services rendered by India. He said the grant for education was hopelessly inadequate and asked the Finance Member to give a little more to the United Provinces. He supported Mr. Sastri in what he had said about railway fare and salt tax.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said the most satisfactory feature of the Budget was that there was a surplus and there was no fresh taxation. Referring to the speech of Sir Georges Lowndes, he said there was nothing in law to prevent a day being fixed for discussnig questions of administration. He eulogised the work of Sir William Meyer.

Sir Hugh Bray said he had no speech to make but he joined with the others in congratulating Sir William Meyer on his excellent achievements in the domain of finance. He agreed with what Mr. Hogg had said but did not agree with his remarks about premium bonds.

Rajah Rampal Singh joined in the eulogy of Sir William Meyer and said he would have liked to see more money given to education.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer in winding up the discussion said he felt it difficult to express adequately his heartfelt thanks for the appreciative remarks of his non-official friends. He was deeply grateful that his last Budget had met with such warm support. To-day's debate would remain a cherished reminiscence of his Indian career. Replying to questions raised in the discussion he enumerated the difficulties of ways and means and in reply to criticisms about underestimating revenue and overestimating expenditure said they were passing through an abnormal time and the Government of India was only cautious. They put no pressure on local Governments to cut down expenditure. The war is on us and we cannot go with the same outlay as we could without the war. The local Governments have now been given even more to spend the grant of the Imperial Government for education. As a matter of fact education is essentially a provincial matter. The same might be said of sanitation. In spite of war conditions a fair progress had been made in domestic expenditure. The scheme of constitutional reforms was under consideration and that would settle the Government of India's relations with provincial Governments in the matter of finance.

Referring to the criticisms of Mr. Bannerjea about the pay of Indian soldiers being small and not sufficiently attractive, he said Mr. Bannerjea was an impatient idealist. He admitted such men instead of being ineffectual and ornamental had their great use. The Government cannot move on with them without caution. He pointed out that the pay of Indian soldiers had been raised before the pay of English soldiers. The expenditure in Mesopotamia was limited to the expenses of the expeditionary force and about Persia he had already explained in his opening speech. The investments in Home Treasury Bills had been criticised adversely but that was a war sacrifice if a sacrifice at all. Mr. Hogg had raised the question of exchange. That also had been explained in the statement. Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, he said there was no intention of prohibition in the floating of new companies. Some speakers had referred to undue pressure in the matter of the war loan. There should be no pressure but a good deal of persuasion was necessary. Mr. Rangaswamy Ayyangar took exception to the proposed loan, but he was the only member who had taken that view. Sir D. E. Wacha had recommended the earmarking of railway profit for capital outlay but on that point there was considerable difference of opinion and it was difficult to hold the scales even between rival claims. The Government of India had a system of continuous audit and the appointment of a special officer was unnecessary and superfluous. In conclusion, he said whatever credit was given to him was also due to the share of his other colleagues.

The Council rose at 5-50 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow.

CONTRACT FOR MEDICAL STORES.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question re. grant of Government aid to Messrs. Eyres and Company, said:—

(a) The reply is in the affirmative. The assistance given by Government to Messrs. Eyres and Company, takes the form of (1) the free use of buildings and the use of three electric motors. All other machinery in use in the factory is the property of Messrs. Eyres and Company; (2) the payment of a sum of Rs. 500 per mensem, in return for which the firm undertakes to repair all instruments sent to them for this purpose; (3) an agreement to purchase such manufactured articles as are required for the Medical Store Depot, Bombay, exclusively from that firm, provided the articles are made to the satisfaction of the Medical Storekeeper to Government of Bombay.

(b) Messrs. Eyres and Company are now and have been since the agreement was entered into, paid at the rate of Rs. 13 to £1 based on pre-war catalogue prices of the best known London makers.

(c) Government are not aware of the existence in India of privately owned factories manufacturing articles similar in pattern and quality to those manufactured by Messrs. Eyers and Company. Tenders are not, therefore, invited by Government.

Replying to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Mir Asad Ali at the Imperial Legislative Council to-day Sir George Barnes said if after ascertaining the wshes of the inhabitants a local Government should in the future recommend the closure of all drinking shops in any particular area he did not think the Government of India would be found standing in the way of the recommendation.

(Continued from column 6.)

along in red tape harness while the country, disgusted at their slowness, takes the matters into its own hands?

That Ireland has a right to be considered a nation is only justice, but that sentient men, many of them patriots (if mistaken ones), should talk of an Irish Republic, and complete separation from England, is too absurd and impracticable to be treated seriously. What would Ireland count for on the map of Europe if no longer part of the great British Empire? No—the destinies of England and Ireland can no more be separated than the waters of the Liffey and the Mersey in the Irish Sea.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

A WONDERFUL ASSEMBLY.

Lady Randolph Churchill recently returned from a long visit to Ireland. She had special opportunities of seeing all sorts of people and of inquiring into political and economic conditions and contributes the following article to the "Daily Chronicle":—

During this terrible and prolonged war, one has hardly time or thoughts to realise how truly wonderful a thing is this Irish Convention. Who in the eighties could have imagined or conceived in their wildest dreams, that such an amalgamation of parties and combination of antagonistic opinions could be brought together—Unionists, Conservatives of the most antique and narrow type, Nationalists, Socialists Labour Members, un-acknowledged (officially) Sinn Feiners, and last but certainly not least, the representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Church—nearest of enemies, of whom it has often been said that without them the Irish question could easily have been settled ages ago? That is as it may be. But there they all are, meeting under the same roof to discuss for once in amity the problem of Ireland.

We have travelled far from the Home Rule advocated by Isaac Butt, that broad-minded and far-seeing man who, in giving the policy its name, could not have hoped in his most sanguine moments what is undoubtedly coming to pass, namely Home Rule on the freest and most generous lines. Isaac Butt invented Home Rule, but Sinn Feinism will give it to Ireland. The Convention will be the means of a settlement, and it is now or never.

Surely it would be a lasting disgrace if the deliberations of ninety of the ablest and most conscientious Irish patriots should have no result, despite their united efforts to come to an understanding and to find a solution for the grievances of their "distressful country," and let us hope Parliament will not tinker with any result they reach, for that would be fatal.

The silence, secrecy and impenetrable mystery surrounding the proceedings of the Convention and all its discussions, leave one free to rush in where the proverbial angel fears to tread, and to conjecture and draw any picture one likes.

From a humorous point of view one might start by imagining with what wariness these great ones approach one another, like Agag walking delicately or like prize fighters stalking each other and dodging about before they come to grips. And would it be possible for Irishmen to meet without a clash of wits, however weighty and serious their arguments? Is it true and did it leak out? or was it invented for the occasion the story that a staunch Protestant Orangeman remarked to a Roman Catholic colleague at one of the meetings the fact that there were many good Protestants present. "Faith—the best out of hell!" answered the Roman Catholic. In any case, let us hope that the Conventioners will give free rein to their wit and sense of humour, for these will be the best weapons with which to fight obstinacy, ignorance and intolerance, should perchance these rampant devils have effected an entrance into this historic assembly.

When in Ireland it is very difficult to remember that the limelight of the world is not entirely focussed on Irish affairs, and that they play a very secondary part to the all-absorbing and vital war. The lighted streets, the absence of air raids, the plentiful food and the large numbers of hale and hearty young men, idling about at all hours, make the war seem very remote. These men evidently do not understand or realise that if the war is lost their benighted country under the iron rule of the Prussian mailed fist will cease to exist, and they themselves before the all-devouring Hun would scatter and wither like autumn leaves before an equinoctial gale.

It is curious how the British public when discussing Irish affairs unanimously agree on the subject of the mismanagement and injustice in the past and present meted out to Ireland by England. The fact, however, does not worry them over much. In admitting it they think they have salved their conscience.

It is possible that Ireland may be a problem the satisfactory solution of which may never be attempted, but it is not likely to be solved by trying to make good Irishmen into bad Englishmen.

THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE.

The hopeless want of imagination with which England has treated the Irish is the root of most of the evil. If those who attempt to govern Ireland do not understand the people, it is certainly not for want of information. The Irish character, with its romantic and unpractical side, its sporting recklessness and evasiveness, has been a fruitful theme for many writers in successive generations. The intense pride Irishmen feel in their ancient race, history and culture, gives them a national feeling which nothing can eradicate, and the more it is suppressed the stronger it becomes. This feeling England has always ignored and systematically trampled on, crushing their most cherished aspirations and ideals. The old saying that the world is governed by sentiment, has been, up to now, forgotten by England in her dealings with Ireland—the outcome being Sinn Feinism, whose followers dream of an impossible Utopia, to be inhabited only by themselves.

The childish misrule of the Irish Government would be laughable had it not its tragic side. The miserable and idiotic blunders such as the Asche case, the weakness shown over conscription, which at the right moment could easily have been enforced, as it was looked for, the folly and supineness of allowing de Valera and his merry men to talk treason and play at Republicanism at their own sweet will, prove a rare incompetency. It may be that if the younger and more vigorous mind nominally at the head of the Irish Government were sometimes consulted and given a freer head, it might be to the advantage of all concerned. For has not this war proved that this is the day of the young and imaginative, whether in the fighting-line or in politics, as opposed to the old and cautious ambling

(Continued in column 5)

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NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

I am quite astonished at the amount of enthusiasm displayed throughout the country. We have only been a couple of months at work, for the Society hardly began to exist until the beginning of this year, and yet public interest in National Education has been thoroughly aroused. The demand evidently exists, and it remains but to create the supply. It is extraordinary how much deep dissatisfaction there is with the existing system of education. People accepted it partly because they have been accustomed to accept it for many years, and partly because there has hitherto been no organisation sufficiently powerful to command the effective interest of those capable of helping. The National Council of Education in Bengal was one of the first signs of the approaching change, but this movement came into existence on account of certain temporary circumstances and there was not yet sufficient unquenchable enthusiasm to carry the movement successfully through quieter years. Nor did the public then reach the present level of irresistible determination. Excellent work has been done by the National Council of Education in Bengal, and its technological departments are flourishing. But we have had to wait until 1918, for a movement which, so far as can be gauged, seems to contain the necessary elements for permanence. The Society for the Promotion of National Education is guided by most of the best brains in the country. It intends to take advantage of the best educational methods in the world. It intends to make education truly national by making it essentially agricultural, commercial and, indstrial. Obviously, the Arts, including literature, music, painting, etc., will have their proper place, but above all these India needs industrial education, and that type of education she shall receive. It has been successfully proved in many countries that vocational education need in no way diminish true culture. On the contrary, experiments have shown that a truly cultural basis can be given to every kind of education, however practical. The existing system of education can go on with its arts courses. The Society for the Promotion of National Education will endeavour to show in the schools and colleges under its control that the country is ready for a great industrial awakening, and has in her young population the best material for a noble and generous citizenship.

OUR CRITICS

sometimes suggest that however well we may teach our boys, they will find little chance of employment. As a matter of fact, there is an enormous demand for well-trained people in all departments of life. The graduate, as everybody knows, is at a discount. He is certainly worth less than one who knows shorthand and typewriting. Business firms, landholders, engineers, would be thankful if they could secure alert and business like assistants. Landholders, for example, want secretaries and qualified managers for their estates. They would be thankful to secure young men who have a good knowledge of practical agriculture, or who are trained in the duties of a secretary. Business firms would be glad of assistants who have a practical knowledge of office routine, and who have been trained to take active interest in their employers affairs, looking for opportunities to be of use. Everywhere, Indian industries need men, and in some cases women, who are well equipped for their work. If India for the time being hangs back, it is because she is not allowed to move forward except at a rate far slower than her interests demand. India under existing conditions, takes the second place even at home. In the country itself, "other" interests have first to be considered. Indian interests must not only come afterwards but must on no account be allowed to clash with those of the paramount power.

OUR WORK.

is to change all this. Our work is to give India's young citizens the chance they need. Only a short time before writing these words I was deeply pained to hear a young Indian boy, of about eleven years of age, declare that he longed to study if only he could find the means. I have heard the statement before but the little fellow who spoke to me was so pathetic and so earnest that he made a deep impression. It is indeed an outrage that a nation should not be able to rely on having her citizens properly educated. Free education is almost universal throughout the world, and there is no reason why it should not be free in India, too. I admit that it may take time to introduce compulsion, but free education would need comparatively little extra expenditure, provided the authorities were willing to be content with simplicity. Unfortunately, the authorities care little or nothing about the spirit of education but rather are exceedingly intent upon a comparatively lifeless form. Innumerable instances occur of grants being refused by Government, because the schoolhouse is not built on sufficiently expensive lines. It is natural, perhaps, that the foreigner should be unable to understand what education in India has ever been, and what it must be—simple, soulful and practical. The foreigner understands the lines along which his own system of education is developing and thinks that his own methods are by far the best. Doubtless they are for him, but not necessarily for other people. Our country must have its own system of education, for only its own people can discover and establish a system which shall help it to express all that it is and all that it aspires to be.

INDIAN CONTROL

is essential, though co-operation from foreign sympathisers is certainly useful. The Indian public should make every effort to support the movement for which the Society for the Promotion of National Education stands. As I have often said and as I desire to repeat again and again, our business at present is with principles rather than with details. Details will come in due course. In fact, members of the Society are hard at work on various syllabuses and methods which will in due course be published. In the meantime everyone is asked to support the principle and to give the Society the means whereby successfully to put the principle into practice. The principle is, of course, that Indian education should be in the interests of the prosperity of the country, and must therefore be under Indian control. For this the Society exists, and if the leading men and women in every Presidency and in every Province have consented to direct the Society's work, it is because they fully realise the extreme importance of the principle, and are prepared to lend their names to the appeal of the Society to the public of India to give it all possible support. Given reasonable encouragement given the active co-operation of a reasonable number of parents, given the support of a reasonable number of business firms, the success of the movement is assured. We need the active co-operation of the great merchant community, because we must find positions for those of our pupils who successfully pass through the national courses. I venture to think that a nationally trained youth will not have much difficulty in making his way in the outer world, considering the poor kind of official education at present given. He ought to stand head and shoulders above his fellows in practical knowledge and alertness. The co-operation of merchants is most essential, for, it would encourage parents, in "What is after all a certain risk in sending their children to National schools" if they knew that the leading Indian firms in the country would probably give preference to pupils who have studied in the Society's institutions. I recommend every one to read Mrs. Besant's "Principles of Education" for in this pamphlet a syllabus is laid down which should, if properly followed, give a youth a practical education and enable him if necessary, to earn his livelihood usefully at the age of sixteen, assuming that he has no means wherewith to prosecute further studies. By sixteen years of age he will have at least a couple of years' practical training, and as his instruction in earlier years will have trained him to use the brains and his hands, he will probably have become fitted for some special trade or profession into which he will be able to enter the moment he leaves the school. When

HOME RULE

comes to India it will need efficient citizens. To supply the need we must begin now. To begin now the Society for the Promotion of National Education has come into existence. The help of every patriotic Indian is urgently asked, so that throughout the country National Schools and Colleges may be established in which the young India of to-day may be trained to become the strong India of to-morrow.

BELGIAN DECORATION FOR INDIAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

News has been received by the mail that Albert King of the Belgians, had conferred on Dr. T. T. Thomson, Medical Missionary of Jammalamudugu the decoration of "Chevalier de Lordre de la Couronne Belgique." Dr. Thomson was in the "Friends' Ambulance" unit of the British Red Cross Society from November, 1914, to January, 1916.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S WORK-ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am writing on behalf of the Indian Christian Whomen's Workroom to ask if any of your readers who are leaving India or who are going to the hills for the hot weather and rains would give or lend their sewing machines for the use of this Workroom? The Workroom is situated in Kikabhai Chawal, near Jacob's Circle, and provides a means of earning their living to many poor women. They undertake all work of a simple kind, and during the last three years have been especially grateful to many friends who have employed them to make garments required by the soldiers, either for the Women's Branch or in the hospitals. But several of the sewing machines which have been in use for many years are now worn out. The Workroom is essentially a charity and can with difficulty pay its way. It is never in a position to afford the large outlay that several new sewing machines would involve, and yet new machines are most necessary if it is to continue its useful work. We shall therefore be most grateful for any new or second-hand machines that could be given or lent us. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Douglas, Wilson College House, Bombay.—Yours, etc.

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DR. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Civil Surgeon at Buldana, in Berar:—"Motiwala's Tooth Powder, I must say, is excellent stuff. It makes the teeth pearly white and removes the tarter. It also has the effect of improving the breath."

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, L.M., Physician in Chief to the Baroda State, &c:—"I have used Motiwala's Cough Pills with marked success in may cases of Cold and Bronchitis of an acute nature. In one case of Phthisis also I found the pills very effective in allaying the cough and allaying the sufferings of the patient.

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SIR T. L. SECCOMBE, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India:—"I am unable to see why a railway should not be as well worked by Government officers, assuming they are sufficiently paid, as by the directors of a company who frequently represent little other than their own interests."

MAJOR CONWAY-GORDON, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, says:—"All monopolies like railways are bettter in the hands of the public, that is to say, in the hands of the Government, than in the hands of commercial companies."

SIR GUILDFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, says:—"The reversal of Lord Lawrence's policy of State construction and management has been disadvantageous, and the continuance of such reversal is, in the interests of India generally, to be strongly deprecated."

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BURMA EUROPEANS' DISLIKE OF ALL-INDIA LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

There was a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the European Association held this evening, Sir Arthur Binning presiding. The chairman said the membership was now 510 against 218 a year ago.

Mr. T. H. E. Msdonnell, Bar-at-law, the newly elected president for the year, addressing the gathering, said he did not regard the European Association memorandum to Mr. Montagu as the last word which the European community should have to say on a question which Mr. Montagu, after a few weeks' stay in certain towns in India, appeared to consider himself capable of settling. Contrasting Mr. Montagu's task with that of the Irish Convention, which had to deal with a country or four and a half millions with a command language, Mr. Medonell said, the country in which Mr. Montagu had been working for the last three or four months consisted of three hundred millions of people and of many different religions. Did they think Mr. Montagu, with one eye on the approach of the hot weather and the other eye on the clock tower of Westminster, was likely in three or four months to produce a scheme which would meet the reasonable aspirations of India? He might just as well go Home and expect after six months to produce a satisfactory constitution for the Continent of Europe.

Regarding the suggestion that the Association did not get into touch with moderate Indian opinion before memorialising Mr. Montagu, Mr. Medonnell said the time was too short and after all the business of the Council of the Association was to put forward as well as time allowed, the views of non-official Europeans in India. He hoped and believed when the disturbing presence of Mr. Montagu had passed, non-official Europeans and Indians would meet and discuss soberly and temperately schemes for reform. It would have been far better if Mr. Montagu had come out not to settle schemes of reform for India, but to suit the needs and demands of each province separately. They had too much of this wholesale legislation for a country practically as large as the Continent of Europe. If Mr. Montagu had done what was suggested above, there would have been a great deal more to be said for the time he had spent in India. That was the aim of an earnest secker after truth. It would not appear so to a man of Mr. Montagu's ambition.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION.

He added:—Now I hope one thing he will do, put his cards on the table, and I hope that he will keep his word. I say that, because I want to remind you of the promises that ample time will be accorded for discussion of the proposed schemes of responsible Government. We Europeans in India must see that that undertaking is fulfilled. We must see that opportunity is given before these proposals are submitted to Parliament. Otherwise it is no opportunity at all. Let Mr. Montagu publish his proposals, and let us have six months to consider their effect and make known our views before they are brought up in Parliament, otherwise it is only mockery to say that ample opportunity will be afforded for discussion.

BURMA AND THE BUDGET.

HELP TO DEVELOP PROVINCIAL RESOURCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was a large attendance of visitors. After questions the Financial Statement was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Maung Bah Too opened the discussion. He urged the needs of his Province and said to reap the full benefit of the resources of Burma money should be spent more largely to develop the wealth which was dormant. Capital expenditure in Burma was not only necessary in the interests of the country, but would be an excellent investment from the point of view of the Indian exchequer. He claimed additional assistance for development of communications, encouragement of industry and scientific researches.

BENGAL BUDGET FEATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The noticeable feature in the Bengal budget introduced yesterday is the considerable extension of the revenue particularly under excise and income-tax as consumption of the country spirit is going up. It is anticipated that the total collections for the present year will amount to one hundred and fifty-six lakhs against one-hundred and forty-six lakhs of last year. In income tax there is an increase of 15½ lakhs attributed mainly to large profits earned by jute companies but the Bengal budget may fittingly be termed a sanitary budget for a large amount has been sanctioned for the elimination of malaria which carries away 350,000 to 400,000 souls annually. The Government provides for outgoings amounting to Rs. 736½ lakhs or 87 lakhs and 90 thousand more than those of the closing year and 40 lakhs or eight lakhs and twenty thousand in excess of the estimated revenue. A large proportion of the new expenditure is to be incurred at the beginning of a new campaign which the Government is anxious to initiate on a large scale against malaria in the rural areas of Bengal.

Death occurred of Paul Peter Pillay, barrister-at-law at his residence in Madras at the age of 74 last night. The deceased was an ardent Congressman.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY.

MR. TELANG'S CLAIM FOR HIS DEPOSIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

The application for refund of the security of Rs. 10,000 deposited by Mr. P. K. Telang as printer and publisher of "New India" came up for further hearing this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Osborne, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government and Mr. Doraswami Iyer for Mr. Telang.

Mr. Iyer said he had no witnesses to cite and that his case would be made out from an examination of the records. He referred to Mrs. Besant's, Mr. Telang's and Mr. Ranga Reddi's declaration to prove that Mr Telang had ceased to be "printer and publisher" of "New India."

MADRAS, Mar. 8.

Mr. Doraswamy Iyer continuing said:—Mr Ranga Reddi in a statement made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate said that that he had purchased the paper and keeper of "New India" together with the journal known as "The Commonweal," and that that he hod purchesed the paper and goodwill from Mr. Telang.

His Worship:—What did he pay for the goodwill of the paper?

Counsel:—I cannot say. I don't know.

Counsel, continuing, said that another declaration was made on the day by Mr. Ranga Reddi that he was printer and publisher of "New India," while on the other hand Mr. Telang had declared his severance on 5th October last.

The magistrate said he was himself not satisfied that the last transaction of Mr. Telang's severance was *bona fide*.

Counsel:—"Is your worship entitled to go into the *bona fide* of the transaction? Under the Act I submit not.

Magistrate:—Of course, I am.

Mr Doraswamy, continuing, said that the possession must remain with the person who makes the declaration. A keeper does not necessarily mean an owner, but it would mean the person who runs the press. It may mean manager and not necessarily owner.

MAGISTRATE WITHOUT "BIAS."

His Worship:—I understand that "New India" works are still being continued.

Counsel:—It is on the evidence that the works have been closed.

His Worship:—I commenced the case without the least bias and when I heard from you that property worth over half a lakh of rupees had changed hands without any money being paid, I had reasons to get suspicious.

Mr. Osborne:—There is no evidence that Mr Ranga Reddi has purchased the plant and he ought to be in the box if the transaction is *bona fide*.

Mr. Doraswamy, continuing, said he had been instructed not to state whether any money or, if any, what amount had been paid. These instructions were given to him after last hearing. On grounds submitted counsel contended that there was sufficient evidence on record for refund of the security.

Mr. Osborne replying said that the question whether transaction was sufficiently *bona fide* was very material and necessary in the present case. There was absolutely no proof on record that the "New India" press had ceased to exist. From time to time the press had changed hands under circumstances well known and the press had now deposited a security of Rs. 10,000, and the press if necessary could be forfeited on the next offence. The present change, counsel maintained was evidently for evading the provisions of the Act and placing concerns in new hands to go over the whole question of security once again.

At this stage, hearing of further argument was adjourned till 13th instant.

EMPIRE RESOURCES: A NEW DANGER.

The following letter from Mr. John H. Harris dated 10th January appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

At the Royal Colonial Institute lecture on January 9 upon "Empire resources and war debt" Mr. Alfred Bigland, the member for Birkenhead and Controller of Vegetable Oils, appealed for autocratic powers in the production of sugar. In suggesting this position for himself he said that, given power and given a protective duty, "Alfred Bigland could produce in the dependencies all the sugar" we required, and at the same time give a substantial sum to the reduction of war debt: furthermore, given the power, he would "bring the labour" to the sprusely populated areas for the purpose.

Mr. Bigland was at once asked from whence he would bring the labour and under what conditions, but could not, or at least did not, answer. Now it is common knowledge that there is only one possible source of supply within the British commonwealth suitable and adequate for so vast an enterprise—India. I submit that it is deplorable for this very dangerous proposal to go forth to India and the East just at this time. Earnest men, both within and without the Government, are working hard to secure a system of Indian emigration economically sound and at the same time just to Indian emigrants, and yet this is the moment chosen by a responsible Minister to put forward this amazing proposition.

The proposal will not help those who are so honestly endeavouring to promote development in the dependencies by a system of free immigration with a view to purely Indian colonisation.

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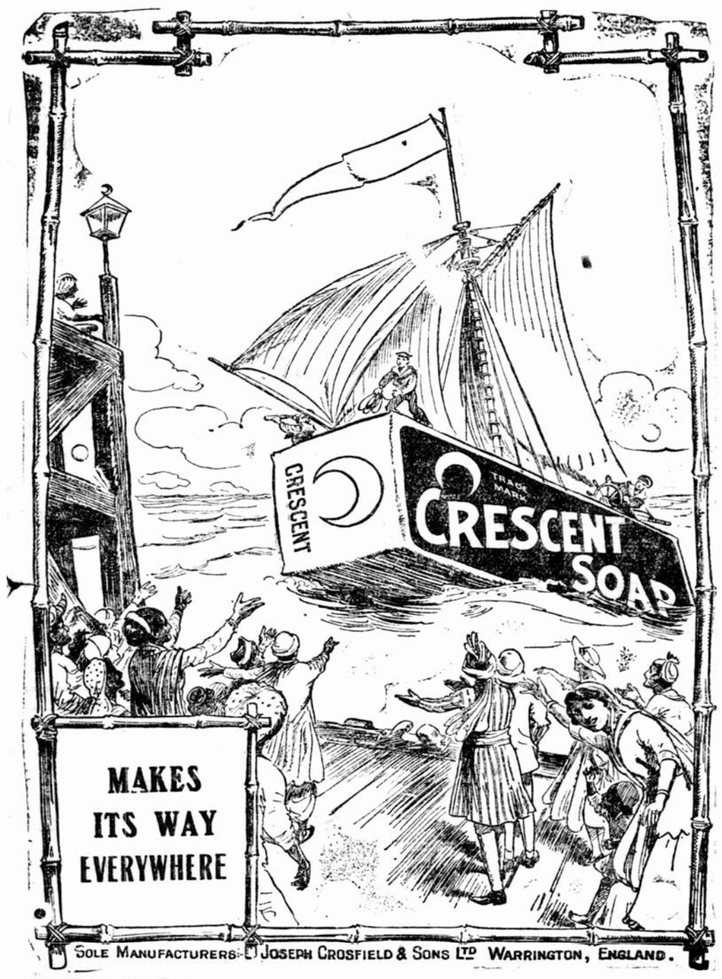

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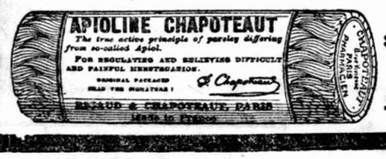
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C. P. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL

MOTION TO REFIR TO SELECT COMMITTEE WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council meeting to-day there were 208 questions to be answered. After disposal of those the Municipal Amendment Bill permitting the levy of a terminal tax in place of octroi where the latter existed was passed.

The motion to refer the Local Self-Government Bill to a select committee then came up for discussion. The Hon. Mr. Kelkar and Rai Saheb Thacker, though they recommended the postponment of the consideration of the Bill till the proposed constitutional reforms had taken shape, did not seem to oppose the reference to a select committee. Some other members also spoke in support. But the three Berar members and one or two others opposed.

The Hon. Mr. Hullah then explained how in the interests of those very reforms the widening of the electorates and more money for the education of persons composing those electorates were immediately necessary. But he announced somewhat unexpectedly that, in view of the opposition, shown the Government had decided to withdraw the Bill. The decision of the Government seemed to have come upon many non-official members as a surprise.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson before granting leave for the withdrawal of the motion gave a short history of the measure. He said the Government's intention was to broaden the electorates and to give them additional resources immediately. He regretted the opposition shown but agreed to postpone the consideration of the measure.

The Hon. Sir Bipin said that non-official members who opposed had been very unwise in killing the measure. He dissociated himself from it.

The Village Sanitation Bill was also for the same reasons withdrawn.

AMAZING CASE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

SOLDIER AND TONGA DRIVER SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 7.

A case of highway robbery in which a tonga driver was accused came up for trial on Monday last before Captain Carbould, cantonment magistrate of Kirkee. It appears that the accused Karim Mahomed, driver of tonga No. 131, was engaged by Babu Jeewan, a storekeeper in the Medical Depot, Poona, on the night of the 11th February to drive him to Kirkee. According to the story told by complainant, at the time he engaged the accused's tonga there was talking with accused a Private soldier of the 116th Mahrattas named Ibrahim Mohidin, who also got into the tonga, sitting beside the driver. The three then drove to East Kirkee, and when they reached the Mulla Road on the Kirkee side of the river, the tonga driver and soldier got down and demanded money of the complainant. They belaboured the complainant and robbed him of Rs. 35 in cash which he had with him. In the struggle Jeewan bit one of the fingers of the tonga driver in such a way that it bled profusely and led eventually to the detection of this accused. Complainant says he lay on the roadside stunned for nearly fifteen minutes, and then made his way to the Fitzgerald Bridge, where he met a carriage with Europeans in it and appealed to them. Sergeant Holton of the Poona police happened to be in the carriage with his wife, and he took the man to the nearest police station. Sergeants Holton and Russell then traced the tonga driver and recovered Rs. 8 of the stolen money from him. The magistrate sentenced both the tonga driver and the soldier to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

As the meeting of the Bombay University Senate, to be held on the 22nd instant, consideration will be given to the report of the Syndicate with reference to an application from the Chairman, Council of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, for an extension of the affiliation of the New Poona College up to the standard of the B.A. degree. Principal A. L. Covernton will move: That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the New Poona College be affiliated to the University as a full grade college for the purpose of teaching the B.A. course, subject to the following conditions:—(1) Trat the college shall for the present teach only the pass and honours courses, for the B.A. examination in English, Sanskrit, history and philosophy, and the pass course only in mathematics: in 1918-19 there shall be only a junior B.A. class. (2) That the new block of buildings shall be in such a state of completion by June 20th that classes may conveniently be conducted in it. (3) That the number of students in the senior and junior B.A. classes shall not exceed 75 each. (4) That the acquisition of a suitable site outside Poona shall be immediately proceeded with and a report made to the Syndicate on the matter before June 1st, 1918; and that the Mandali shall report annually in June during the next three years what funds are available and what are its plans for the erection of buildings for the college on the new site. (5) That the affiliation of the college as a full grade college shall be provisional for three years and will be reconsidered in the year 1920-21.

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For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each ; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8. for each ; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Rs. 2 for each.

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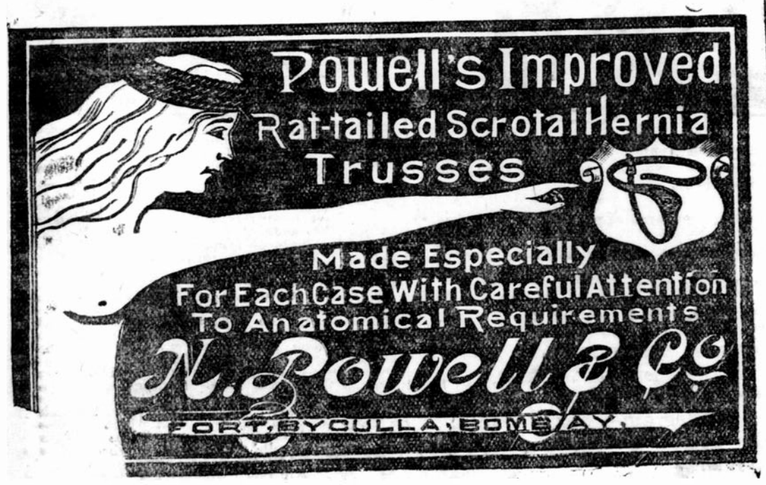

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 8.

The weather continues unsettled in the north-west. There has been nearly general rain in north Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and north Punjab. A few thunder-storms occured in the extreme south of Burma and of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Quetta, Murree, Parashinar one inch; Sonamarg four; Rawalpindi, Sialkot, a quarter. Temperature has fallen rapidly in north Baluchistan but remains high in the trace from Rajputana to Bengal.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain along the North West Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.21in. of rain. Sikes are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab while night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Day temperature is considerably above normal. Night temperature is also in moderate excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in Sind and north-west Rajputana. Day temperature continues moderately above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average except in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is in moderate excess both by day and night except in the west of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme west and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the western half of the province, the excess being more marked in night temperature.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity continues in slight excess. Night temperature is above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north and are clear in the south. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is above the average in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in Baluchistan, Quetta reporting 0.93in. Light showers have also occurred in the north Punjab, the south of the Central Provinces and the south of Malabar. Conditions continue unsettled in north-west India and cloud has increased here and in the Central Provinces.

Showers are likely to continue in the Punjab and thunderstorms may occur in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 8th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall, Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Mar.)	65.8	51.9	68	..	4.69	—5.04
Jask	76.5	63.8	49	..	2.46	—0.94
Do. (7th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Mar.)	80.9	71.1	64	..	0.16	—2.69
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.7	57.8	35	..	2.24	—0.93
Rawalpindi	72.6	58.4	57	0.06	5.82	—0.70
Lahore	75.1	59.2	78	..	0.83	—2.38
Hissar	80.2	56.2	64	..	0.53	..
Ambala	71.7	53.7	63	..	1.35	—3.55
Delhi	80.0	63.6	64	..	0.53	—1.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.6	63.5	58	..	1.00	—0.39
Mainpuri	85.6	57.4	60	..	0.52	—1.48
Jhansi	86.4	62.3	49	..	0.27	—1.32
Cawnpore	84 4	65.5	47	..	0.42	—1.41
Allahabad	85.8	63.6	50	..	0.39	—1.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	84.3	66.0	51	..	0.02	—0.91
Karachi	80.7	69.7	82	..	0	—1.29
Ajmer	90.2	61.0	27	..	0.25	—0.93
Jaipore	92.6	63.0	33	..	0.23	—1.03
Kotah	95.2	66.6	40	..	0	—0.86
Mount Abu	80.2	67.2	15	..	0.12	—0.96
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	80.0	62.1	33	..	0	—0.43
Bhuj	82.1	70.0	86	..	0	—0.66
Dwarka	85.9	66.8	40	..	0	—0.45
Veraval	90.4	63.0	36	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	89.6	67.8	46	..	0	—0.47
Bhavnagar Para	103.3	70.7	37	..	0	—0.33
Surat	103.8	71.0	26	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	100.6	63.6	35	..	0	—0.49
Deesa	98.6	61.6	38	..	0	—0.72
Neemuch	95.7	73.3	76	..	8.32	—0.89
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	60.8	45	..	0.96	—1.32
Saugor	94.0	66.8	32	..	0.14	—1.87
Hoshangabad	96.9	67.4	41	..	0.20	—1.44
Khandwa	94.7	65.6	32	..	0.04	—1.63
Akola	102.3	73.4	25	..	0.21	—1.60
Amraoti	99.8	78.8	28	..	0.07	—1.82
Nagpur	99.1	64.9	43	..	0.31	—1.96
Chanda	99.3	67.2	50	..	0.32	—1.98
Raipur	99.0	68.7	31	..	0.95	—0.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	76.4	84	..	0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	87.3	71.9	78	..	0.99	+0.29
Marmugao	88.6	70.2	91	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89.6	69.8	90	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.8	70.3	21	..	1.45	+0.61
Ahmednagar	94.6	62.5	40	..	3.13	+1.84
Poona	97.1	61.3	52	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	96.4	67.2	20	..	0.65	—0.89
Bijapur	94.8	66.6	39	..	1.11	—0.35
Belgaum	91.8	59.5	43	..	5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	97.2	67.8	22	..	0.38	—0.85
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.7	63.8	38	..	0.13	—1.35
Hyderabad	94.5	65.2	54	..	2.29	+0.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	76.4	69	..	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	89.8	75.7	78	..	7.27	+0.72
Cochin	90.4	77.0	72	..	10.68	+6.20
Colombo	87.4	73.3	95	..	5.58	—5.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.8	65.5	94	..	13.74	+7.01
Bellary	95.8	62.7	53	..	2.72	+0.39
Cuddapah	97.5	70.5	74	..	5.44	+0.63
Madras	87.7	70.0	89	..	32.32	—2.06
Bangalore	89.8	61.8	74	..	3.71	—1.10
Coimbatore	94.1	71.4	72	..	7.12	+1.76
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	87.4	78.2	72	..	37.36	+8.70

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E R Grove, Liverpools.
Lt D G Mclean, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt B Bigelow, Engineers.
Lt J C Bush, Dorsets.
Lt W W Chapman, Ind. Kents.
Lt D B Davies, Flying Corps.
Lt A M T Glover, Scottish Borderers.
Lt M C Hartnett, Munsters.
Second-Lieut T Henderson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H R Hicks, Flying Corps.
Lt W M Martin, Royal Scots.
Lt W L O Parker, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J H R Sellen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L F Sidney, Kings Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt Hon. H A V St G Hasmsworth, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut J H Hawkins, West Yorkshires.
Lt G E M Marston, Engineers.

DIED.

Maj G T Cliff, Dragoon Guards.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E J Betson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H W Bird, Garrison Artillery.
Capt C G Brodie, Engineers.
Lt T D Burt, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E P Dorrell, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A L Foort, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Gregory, Worcesters.
Lt W A Grey, Field Artillery.
Lt W M McKenzie, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut A G Smith, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F D C Gore, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J Windsor, Devons.

FOLLOWING PRISONERS IN GERMANY HAVE ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR TRANSFER TO ENGLAND.

Capt K Atkin, Medicals.
Capt R T Bruce, Medicals.
Capt H D Clement-Smith, Medicals.
Capt F W Fawssett, Medicals.
Capt C F Dillon-Kelly, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G Field, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J G H Frew, Flying Corps.
Rev A Grant, Chaplain.
Capt E D F Hayes, Medicals.
Capt V D O Logan, Medicals.
Capt E L F Nasu, Medicals.
Lt-Col. H C D Rogan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A H Riley, West Yorkshires.
Capt F B Ryan, Medicals.
Lt E F Ryan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F W Shebbeare, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Shirley, South Staffords.
Capt H K Ward, Medicals.
Lt.-Col. G I Williamson, Medicals.
Capt C R Wills, Medicals.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

KILLED.

Actg. Lt.-Commander Joseph R King, Res.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight Lt. Charles H M Chapman, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut. Harold McK Reid, R. N.

DROWNED.

Lt Thomas A Watterson, Res.

DIED.

Lt Charles V Crossley, Res.
Asst. Paymaster James R Gordon, Res.

MISSING FEARED DROWNED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Cyril G. Duckworth.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut Victor J. Budd.

MISSING BELIEVED PRISONERS.

Flight Commander Trevor R Hackmatim.
Observer Lt. Thomas H Piper.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut A S Cluney, Vol Res.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Sub-Lieut H H Bennett, Vol Res.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Mar. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 Deg. Fahr.	29.904 Inches
Temperature of Air	82 0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.811 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3 "
Minimum do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, SW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	103 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on 6ft.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on 9ft.
	Mar.	h. m	ft. in.	Mar. h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	8	m 6 13		8 m 1 13	21 9
		8 22a	25 7	1 9a	18 8
Sat.	9	m 7 52	24 7	9 m 2 28	20 6
		9 13a	26 9	2 21a	17 5
Sun.	10	m 9 5	26 10	10 m 3 22	19 0
		9 55a	27 11	3 55a	16 6
Mon.	11	m 10 1	27 3	31 m 4 5	17 5
		10 55a	28 11	4 3a	15 9
Tues.	12	m 10 51	28 7	32 m 4 45	15 11
		11 44a	29 8	4 52a	15 8
Wed.	13	m. 11 38	29 6	13 m 5 24	14 9
		31 32a	29 11	5 37a	15 2
Thur.	14			14 m 6 2	13 11
		0 24a	29 12	6 20a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
8	(Friday)	6h 53m a	6h 47m.
9	(Saturday)	6h 53m a	6h. 47m.
10	(Sunday)	6h 52m a	6h. 47m
11	(Monday)	6h. 51m a	6h. 48m.
12	(Tuesday)	6h 49m a	6h. 48m.
13	(Wednesday)	6h 47m a	6h 48m.
14	(Thursday)	6h 46m a	6h. 48m.

Phases of the Moon :—

		d.	h.	m
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th March, 1918, was 30.127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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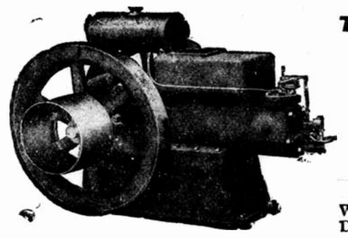

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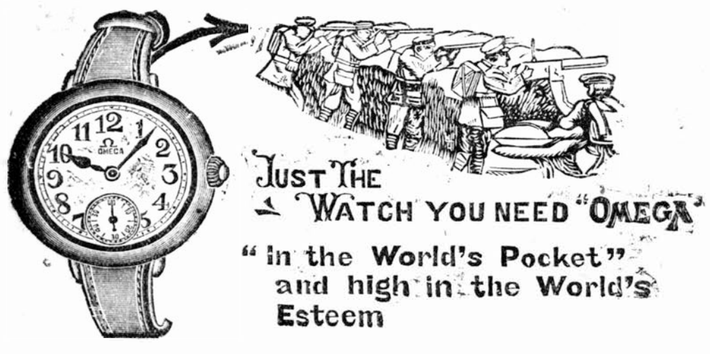

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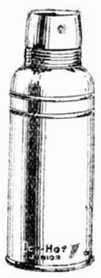

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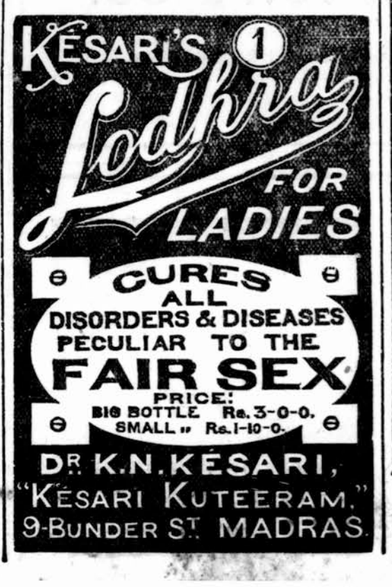

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